The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,357.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
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First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Himalaya, 1,341 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 12th October, at noon.

	Oct.		Oct.
Leave Bombay	12	Leave Galle	19
„ Carwar	13	„ Negapatam	22
„ Mangalore	14	„ Madras	25
„ Cannanore	15	„ Coconada	27
„ Calicut	15	„ Visagapatam	28
„ Beypore	15	„ Bimlipatam	28
„ Cochin	16	„ Gopalpore	29
„ Tuticorin	17	„ False Point	30
„ Colombo	18	Arrive Calcutta	31

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherric district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

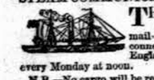
The steam-ship Abyssinia, 1,129 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on Monday, the 18th October, at noon.

	Ur.		Oct.
Leave Bombay	18	Leave Bussorah	5
„ Kurrachee	22	„ Fao	5
„ Gundur	23	„ Bushire	8
„ Muscat	26	„ Linga	9
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Bunder Abbas	11
„ Linga	30	„ Muscat	15
	Nov.		
„ Bushire	1	„ Gundur	15
„ Fao	2	„ Kurrachee	17
Arrive Bombay	3	Arrive Bombay	20

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



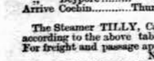
The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail-contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Sunday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Monday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	Tuesday.
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Wednesday
„ Coompta	„	„ Coompta	Thursday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	„
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	Friday.
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Kingcome, will be despatched according to the above table on the RATURDAY, the 16th instant. For freight and passage apply to

Nowrojee Bhicajee, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 11th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship Sir John Lawrence.

Bombay, 7th October, 1869.

WANTED.

WANTED, a BAR-KEEPER. Satisfactory reference required. No one need apply who does not properly understand the business. Apply by letter to R.D., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET.

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

ROSSELET and Co.
Established 1858.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.
6, Meadow Street,
Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Patcek, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

A CARD.

L. H. PHILIPPS and Co., GAS FITTERS, Plumbers, Mechanical Engineers, Contractors, and General Agents. Depôt of Gas and Water Fittings. Fountains of various de-ligns; Jets of great variety. Vulcanized India-rubber, and canvas hose with union joints. Branch Pipes Inserters and Spreaders, Tinned Lead Pipes of sizes, Lambert's and Warner's improved Bib and Stop Cocks in variety; Gas Pipes and Fittings in all its Branches, &c.

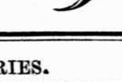
Kalbadevie Road, No. 15.

TERMS—CASH.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Todd, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th October.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Straps,
2	„ Under Vests.	1	Mackintosh,
1	„ Linen Collars,	1	Inverness Cape.
1	„ Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	„ Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	„ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat,
1	„ White Cambric.	1	Courier bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
1	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First "lass Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. RANGOON, (1,776 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain E. J. Bakes, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 15th October, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 13th instant.

ALFRED PARISH, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
9th October, 1869.

PRINTER'S READER WANTED, mainly for Newspaper work. No one need apply who is not thoroughly competent to read final proofs in the English Language. Must be a practical printer.—Apply to Superintendent, *Bombay Gazette*, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION for MATHERAN PASSENGERS.—On MONDAY the 18th instant, and every subsequent MONDAY, until further notice, a SPECIAL TRAIN at Ordinary Fares will LEAVE Narel at 7-45 A.M., arriving in Bombay at about 11-20 A.M.

Time will be allowed at Callian for Breakfast.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th October, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—FOR the CONVENIENCE of VISITORS to Matheran SPECIAL first and second class TICKETS will be issued on and after the 15th October, instant, until the 15th May next, from Bombay and Byculla to Narel (for Matheran) at the following reduced fares, viz:—

First Class Rs. 24 | Second Class Rs. 13.

These Tickets will entitle the holders to make four journeys to Narel and back at any time within two months from the date of issue, and will be available by any Passenger Train.

The Tickets will consist of four Coupons available from Bombay or Byculla to Narel, and four Coupons for the return trip; only one Coupon can be used on one day and they are not transferable.

Each Coupon must be presented at the Booking Office at the station from which the holder starts on the day it is to be used, in order that the date may be filled in. No Coupon will be recognized unless it is so dated.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th October, 1869.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following IRON WORK, and will be received up to the 21st October, 1869, only viz:—

About 144 tons of Wrought Iron Plate Girders for Floors and Roofs.
„ 12 „ of ordinary Corrugated Sheet Iron.
„ 40 „ of do. do. curved.
„ 8 „ of Iron Trusses, complete.
„ 5½ „ of Angle Iron, 1½ by 1½ by ¼.

Particulars can be had on application to the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, Bombay.

Tenders to be addressed to

Captain G. SWETENHAM, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Secunderabad Division, Bolarum.
Bolarum, 26th September, 1869.

ALLIANCE BANK of BOMBAY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the ALLIANCE BANK of BOMBAY, *Limited*, ADVERTISED to be HELD THIS DAY, for the purpose of receiving the resignations of Messrs. P. L. Bendir and Damodhur Heerjee as Liquidators, and for appointing a Liquidator or Liquidators in their place and stead, is in consequence of a quorum of Shareholders not having been present at the appointed time, again ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the 25th day of October, instant, at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Bank.

DAMODHUR HEERJEE,
For Self and Co-Liquidator.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 11th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, on account of the DASARA HOLIDAY:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 10th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—A FIRM in BOMBAY requires the services of a thoroughly efficient European Bookkeeper. No one need apply who is unable to produce certificates as to character, experience, and ability. Apply by letter in applicant's handwriting to "Delta," care "Bombay Gazette."

Bombay, 11th October, 1869.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING with a respectable family in a good situation in the Fort. Address 21, Office of this Paper.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDIAN SPORTSMEN.

Mr. J. D. DOUGALL,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURER,
St. James's Street, London,

Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, for his present voyage and visit to India.

The unrivalled skill of the Advertiser in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., &c., having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now announces that all Indian orders are executed with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal Family.

Drawings, Prices, &c., &c., post free on application.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) Essence or Fluid Extract of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are being offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (Win a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London,
BOMBAY:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.
And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—The ESTABLISHMENT of Mr. T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON has been REMOVED from No. 17 Medows Street to No. 3 Hummum Street, opposite Messrs. Sykes and Dwyers', Photographers.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.

Bombay, 8th October 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).—A DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1869, at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum, or Rs. 3-12 per share, will be PAYABLE on or after MONDAY, the 11th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 4th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager

Bombay, 6th October, 1869.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The SEVENTH WEEKLY MEETING will be HELD in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 13th October, at ½ past 5 P.M., for the practice of the following Music:—

May Queen, 2nd and 3rd Chorus ..... S. Bennett.
The Primrose ..... Mendelssohn.

ALFRED WAKE,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

N.B.—Herr Schmuck will be in attendance at the Town Hall, on Monday evening, the 11th instant (and on every succeeding Monday), at 5 P.M., for the purpose of practising Music with any members who may wish to avail of his services.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (Limited).

धी बॉमबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कोरपोरेशन लीमीटिड.

धी बॉबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कोरपोरेशन लिमिटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from 30th September to 13th October, both days inclusive, and that the Dividend will be payable on and after the 14th idem.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 29th September, 1869.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the undersigned, on TUESDAY, the 19th October, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting convened on Monday, the 27th instant:—

1. It was unanimously resolved that the Memorandum and Articles of Association laid before the Meeting be adopted.

2. That Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co. be appointed as Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers of the Company, and that Messrs. Arbuthnot, Ewart, & Co., of Liverpool, be requested to act as Agents in England.

3. That Messrs. H. E. Astley, J. E. Taylor, J. Dixon, and Bhimjee Pursotum be appointed Directors for the current year.

4. That the Directors be, and are hereby, empowered to increase the number of shares from 100 to 125.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Promoters.

Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).—DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION with GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, via the PERSIAN GULF, PERSIA, RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, and the NORDEENEY SUB-MARINE CABLE to LONDON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TELEGRAPHIC LINES of this Company, via the above-mentioned route, WILL BE OPENED for the TRANSMISSION of MESSAGES, about the middle of November or beginning of December of the present year, when such modifications will be introduced in the tariff as will greatly facilitate telegraphic correspondence.

The telegraphs of the Company will be worked by English telegraphists, from end to end; and this great desideratum, together with the absolute control of the traffic, to be exercised by the Company, cannot fail to effect a very considerable reduction of the time now occupied in the transmission of messages between India and the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe.

The errors and mutilation of messages, which are now so universally complained of, will be reduced to a minimum. Unity of management, combined with the superior system of automatic telegraphy to be introduced upon the Company's lines, cannot fail to produce this result.

By order of the Board,
H. WEAVER, Secretary.

General Offices of the Company, 16, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, London.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, from parties willing to undertake the Work of Converting the late Post Office premises into a Warehouse for the Custom's Department at Bombay.

The Plan and Specifications of the Works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during Office hours.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 9th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for building THE NATIVE GENERAL HOSPITAL on the Esplanade, to be delivered on or before noon of the 22nd instant.

Form of Tender and Specification can be obtained on application at the office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the Plan and Conditions of Contract can also be seen.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract; and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lieutenant-Colonel R. E.,
Archt. Ex. Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 7th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby INVITED for the SUPPLY of 70,000 Indian Maunds of Bombay SALT for the use of the Cochin Government.

2. Tenders will be received till MONDAY the 1st November, and will be OPENED on the following day, in the Hoozoor Cutcheri at Ernacollum, in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

3. Twenty-five thousand Indian Maunds to be delivered at the Port of Mallipooram in Cochin in the month of November and December, 1869, and the remainder, gradually, in each succeeding month, so as to complete the delivery by the end of March, 1870.

4. The Salt to be landed by the Contractor at his own expense.

5. Salt not pure and of good quality and colour will be rejected.

6. The Tenders should specify in words at length the Rate, in Rupees, per hundred Indian Maunds.

7. The Cochin Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.

8. Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin and to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Bombay Salt."

J. S. VERNEDE,
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.

Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 30th September, 1869.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and in the matter of the Estate of PRANJEEVUNLASS DOOLUBDASS.

THE Trustees are prepared to receive Tenders for the purchase of the remaining Assets of this Estate, which may be sent in up to WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, for the whole or a portion of the Assets. Particulars may be learned on application to Mr. M. Boonan, at his Office in No. 6, Elphinstone Circle.

M. BOONAN,
JOHN W. TEASDALE,
MADORAO MOROJEE. } Trustees.

Bombay, 8th October 1869.

MUNCHERJEE JEMSETJEE and SON'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH and FINAL DIVIDEND of (2) two per cent. will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, to CREDITORS on this Estate, whose CLAIMS have been ADJUSTED and ADMITTED

Further notice is given to those Creditors who have not yet sent in their claims, and to those who have sent in their claims, but who have not applied for dividends already declared and due to them, that unless such claims are sent in, and the dividends applied for on or before the 15th November next, the amount of such dividends so due to them will be deposited with the High Court.]

RUTTONJEE D. LOWJEE,
Manager to the Trustees.

Bruce Lane, 8th October 1869.

SAMUEL LAWFORD ACLAND, deceased.

Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers' Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors, or otherwise having any claims upon, or against, the Estate of Samuel Lawford Acland, late of Bombay, Solicitor, deceased, who died at Nice, in France, on the 30th day of April, 1868, and Probate of whose Will was on the 11th day of June, 1868, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Henry Prentis, presently residing at Bombay aforesaid, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are required, on or before the 30th day of November, 1869, to send to Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, of Bombay, Solicitors of the said Executor, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Testator amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 28th day of Sept., 1869.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP, Solicitors, Bombay.

MR. W. G. STRETTON, recently arrived from Paris and London, begs to ANNOUNCE to his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC of Bombay that he is ABOUT TO OPEN a PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT in Byculla, to be styled, THE BYCULLA STUDIO. He is moved from the business part of the City, and attached to a Dwelling surrounded by a large compound, the above Studio will not only afford great facilities for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but will enable that perfect arrangements to be made for the comfort and convenience of the public; Ladies especially will find the internal arrangements and the private character of the Establishment particularly acceptable.

With the experience acquired in the latest improvements of the Art from his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs. Mayer et Pierson, of Paris, together with a supply of samples of the most approved manufacture, Mr. Stretton is enabled to guarantee first class work only.

The Studio will be opened about the 15th instant, due notice of which will appear.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the undermentioned properties at BROACH, viz.:—

A piece of LAND situate at Vizulpore, measuring 54,783 square yards, with the Cotton Ginning Manufactory, Dwelling Houses, Godowns, and Outhouses standing thereon, and all the Machinery, Tools, &c., thereto belonging.

A piece of CULTIVATED LAND known by the name of "Hukeenjee's Vuzeela," situate at Vizulpore, measuring 36,932 square yards.

A piece of GARDEN GROUND situate at Vizulpore, measuring 4,695 square yards, with the Bungalow, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

A piece of GROUND situated in the Town, measuring 7,759 square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon, known by the name of Mingud De Souza's Bungalow.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 807 square yards, with the Dwelling House standing thereon, now in the occupation of Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 2,433 square yards, with the Dwelling House and Outhouses standing thereon, known as Ardaseer's House.

The REMAINDER of a LEASE of 99 years, dated 11th April 18 7, of the garden called Begum Bari, measuring 2,852½ square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited

Bombay, 13th September, 1869.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY SWIMMING BATH and RACQUET COURT.—On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, a COMMITTEE MEETING will be held at the TOWN HALL, at 4-30 P.M.

NOTICE.—Mr. WILLIAM HOADLEY'S and JAMES LACY KENNEDY'S Power of Attorney to SIGN for ME is hereby CANCELLED.

JAMES HOADLEY,
Contractor, Baboola Tank Road.

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
LANDING, SHIPPING, CLEARING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ROBERT GREY & Co., SHIP-BUILDERS and OWNERS of the PATENT SLIP and DRY DOCK, MOULMEIN, BRITISH BURMAH.—The SLIP is one of the largest size. Ships and Steamers up to 1,200 tons burthen can be thoroughly repaired and examined on it.

The Dry Dock is capable of taking in Steamers of 300 feet in length. Repairs of all descriptions to both iron and wooden ships made under European superintendence by experienced workmen.

Charges made on the Calcutta scale for work and material, except Teakwood, which we supply at 25 per cent. below Calcutta rates.

ROBERT GREY & Co.

1st September, 1869.

A LADY, the Widow of a London Solicitor, now residing in a very healthy part of Staffordshire, OFFERS to PARENTS desirous of sending their Children to England, a HOME for them, with motherly care and attention, Education (not Boarding) up to 8 years old.

Mrs. S. has had great experience with children, having had a large family of her own. She is assisted by her daughter, and the Education comprises, English, Elementary Latin, French, Music, Singing and Drawing.

Boys kept up to the age of 12 years.

Terms £50 a year, which includes everything but medical attendance.

References given and required.

Address Mrs. Charles Smith, Walton Villa, Eccleshall, Staffordshire.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINÆ,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salicum)	12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention to the following announcement:—

1st. To our Stock of Ice stored up at present, Three Thousand and five hundred Tons.

2nd. Shipments on the way.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Tons Shipped.
Saint Albans	July 10th	1483

3rd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

4th. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—We have Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these lamps, having in Godown at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have on the way consignments of the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

ACTIVE inquiries for Mazagon and Colaba shares at Rs. 1,305 and 1,780, respectively, for time.

CALCUTTA.—6TH OCTOBER, 1869.

Government Securities.—The sales reported in 4 per cents. were at Rs. 94-0 or 6 discount, and in 5 per cents. of 1856-57, at Rs. 108-0.

Some shares in the Bank of Bengal, at Rs. 1,535, were exchanged for National Bank shares, at Rs. 140.

The National Bank of India received a telegram from London advising a dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and a large amount carried forward. Besides the transaction in shares above referred to, two or three sales, for cash, were made at Rs. 128.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Company's shares sold in small lots at Rs. 287½ and 285 per share of Rs. 1,300, the buyer paying the overdue calls with interest.

A transaction in Tirhoot Indigo Company's share took place at Rs. 45.

—*Englishman.*

(FROM L. W. TOMLINS & CO.'s WEEKLY CIRCULAR, OCT. 5.)

The annual Doorgah Poojah Holidays will commence on the 9th and terminate on the 25th instant. Owing to the absence of London telegrams, together with the advent of the annual Holidays, business is in an unsettled state, and wont be resumed in real earnest until the end of the month.

The two leading features of the week are, first, the Jute shipments for last month, viz., 168,000 bales, the heaviest on record for any one single month; second, a resumption of shipments of Cotton to China. It is reported that the China crop of Cotton for this year is considerably short of an average crop.

FREIGHTS.—The depression noticed in last week's issue still continues, so that the rates remain much the same as before. The absence of home telegrams, together with the annual holidays, which commence on the 9th instant, will, in a great measure, suspend all business operations until after the holidays, which terminate on the 25th instant.

To-day's quotations are :—			For London.	For Liverpool
Cotton	per ton of 52 cubic feet		£2 12 6	£2 15 0
Jute	,,	,,	£2 12 6	£2 7 6
Indigo	,,	,,	none.	none.
Tea & Tea	,,	,,	£2 12 6	£2 0 0
Linseed	,, 20	cwts.	£2 10 0	£2 2 6
Rapeseed	,,	,,	£2 17 6	£2 2 6
Rice	,,	,,	£1 0 0	£0 10 0
Sugar	,,	,,	£0 10 0	£0 10 0
Saltpetre	,,	,,	£0 7 6	£0 7 6
Hides	,, 14	,,	£2 12 6	£2 0 0

For Dundee direct.—Another charter has been effected at £2-16-3 for Jute, a Colonial ship. £3 5s is still the rate for iron ships.

For America.—Linseed and Measurement goods $11 to $11½ for 1st class iron ships.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 11.

Harden, Lieutenant, 22nd Regiment P. N. I., on sick leave, from Morar Gwalior.

Fletcher, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.

Murray, Captain, 21st Regiment M. N. I., to join, from England.

Hunter, Lieutenant, 21st Regiment N. I., or M.B., from leave, from Poona.

Grierson, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on leave, from Tanna.

Howell, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England

DEPARTURE.—OCTOBER 11.

Cumberland, Lieutenant, 83rd Foot, on leave, to England.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General the Honourable A. H. Gordon, C. B., Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 9th October, 1869.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence :—

38th Regiment.—Surgeon J. Watts, from 12th October, to 10th December, 1869, on privilege leave.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 9th October, 1869.

Poona Horse.—On the departure from Poona, on the 15th instant, of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, a detachment of the Poona Horse, will be brought from Seroor, to take over the escort and orderly duties at the former station, until the arrival of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

The following alteration is ordered in the arrangements for the medical charge of the Invalids, &c., proceeding to England, as notified in G. O. C. No. 867, of the 25th ultimo :—

4th ship: 23rd November 1869, Staff Surgeon H. F. Reade, read Staff Surgeon P. A. McDermott.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Mount Aboo Sanitarium.—Assistant Surgeon T. W. Orwin, 40th Regiment, to the medical charge, vice Staff Assistant Surgeon Spence, whose two years has expired.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 812, of the 8th ultimo, Section 1, Lieutenant Cumberland, 83rd Foot, is permitted to proceed to England by the Overland route.

The Officer Commanding, No. 3 Company, Native Artillery, is authorized to detach a Recruiting party of one havildar, and two privates to the Deccan and Concan.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Kattywar District order, dated 13th September, 1869, directing Major Smith, 18th N. I., to perform the duties of Staff Officer, Rajcote, during the absence on duty of Captain Jopp.

18th Regiment N. I.—Regimental order, dated 14th September, 1869, directing Lieutenant Lechmere, to perform the duties of Adjutant, in addition to his own, vice Captain Jopp, proceeded on duty.

Sind Frontier Field Force order, dated 25th September, 1869, directing Captain Stevens, Officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, 2nd Sind Horse, to officiate as second in command 1st Sind Horse, with effect from the 23rd September, vice Captain Malden, proceeded on medical certificate.

Sind Frontier Field Force order, dated 27th September, 1869, making the following arrangements, with effect from the 23rd idem :—

2nd Regiment Sind Horse.—Lieutenant J. E. Gordon, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as second in command, during such time as Captain Forbes, may officiate as Brigade Major Frontier Field Force.

Cornet H. F. Lucas, Squadron Subaltern, 3rd Sind Horse, to be Squadron Subaltern, and to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his own duties.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

40th Foot.—Captain E. G. Fenn to proceed to England, by the Overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

This officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—

1st Battalion 21st Foot.—Lieutenant A. J. O. Pollock, from 2nd to 16th October, 1869, in extension, to remain at Ghizree, on medical certificate.

108th Foot.—Lieutenant F. E. Apothorp, from 13th September, to 12th October, 1869, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

3rd Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant C. J. Yates, for thirty days, from date of departure, proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, October 6.)

Mr. J. D. Ward to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore, and as ex-officio Assistant to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. J. Herschel, or until further orders.

Mr. H. J. Reynolds, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore, is allowed furlough for a period of two years, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

The leave granted to Mr. H. W. Alexander, Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad, under orders of the 13th August last, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. W. M. Sonttar to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore, and Judge of the Court of Small Causes in that Cantonment, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Emerson, or until further orders.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, October 5.)

Mr. J. F. Price, Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Salem, three months' privilege leave.

Mr. J. Lee Warner, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, three months' privilege leave.

Lieutenant C. J. B. Harris, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Salem District, one month's leave on medical certificate.

Surgeon-Major P. G. Fitzgerald, M.D., Surgeon, 4th District, Presidency, leave of absence on medical certificate until the 20th December next, to proceed to Bangalore and the Neilgherry Hills.

Mr. E. H. Pringle, Assistant Engineer of the second grade, leave on medical certificate from the date on which he is relieved of his duties at Erode, up to the 1st February 1870.

Mr. L. W. Paynter, Assistant Engineer of the first grade, two months' cumulative leave.

Appointments.—Mr. Francis Rowdon Hastings Sharp, to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Salem, during the absence of Mr. J. F. Price.

Mr. George Duncan Irvine, to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, during the employment of Mr. Sharp on other duty.

Mr. Listen Garthwaite, to be Inspector of schools in the Sixth Educational Division, comprising Malabar and South Canara.

Mr. M. Nelson, Conservator of the Port of Tellicherry is appointed Shipping Master at that Port.

The Right Reverend the Bishop has granted the Rev. E. S. Goodhart, B A., Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, privilege leave for two months and twenty days.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Ensign The Honourable John Scott Napier, of Her Majesty's 92nd Highlanders, to be extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, until further orders.

4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Lieutenant Alfred Augustus Davideon, (Captain in Staff Corps), to have the position of Captain, vice Tireman, retired. Dated 3rd December 1867.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Drury, Controller of Military Accounts, is granted privilege leave of absence for 31 days from the 7th instant—the duties of the office being performed by Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Touch, Acting Military Accountant.

The movements of the 19th and 34th Regiments of Native Infantry, ordered in G. O. G. 20th September 1869, No. 303, are cancelled.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.—Lieutenant Edward James Gunthorpe, of the Infantry General List, Quarter Master and Officiating Adjutant 11th Regiment Native Infantry is admitted to the Staff Corps from this date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.—Captain J. Short, o No 4 Company, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his Commission in the Regiment.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Mandvie, Oct. 7.
	Viscount Canning	Gotley	Bussorah, Sept. 29.
	Sieve Donard	Thompson	Calcutta, Aug. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Pilot (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
	Marlahan (s)	Hibbert	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Regina, Brady, to Penang and Singapore.
Ship Jorawur, Wingate, to Calcutta.
Steamer Norna, Lockie, to China, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship Altcar, to Calcutta via Tuticorin.
Steamer Rangoon, to China, &c.
Steamer Pearl, to Malabar Coast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
5	Oriental (s)	Turner	Bombay, Sept. 14.
6	Western Star	Nacoda	Judda, August 27.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.				
5	Philosopher			
6	Busheer (s)			
	Cutch Merchant			
	Latona			
	Backus Letchim			

The following is a list of passengers arrived per French Mail S. S. Meinam, on the 6th instant :—
From Marseilles.—Mr. and Miss Delatouche, Mr. and Mrs. Cagh and 46 artists, Mr. Seddons, and Mr. Mathews.
From Suez.—Mr. Cavaliere, and 11 artists.
From Shanghai.—Mr. Wieslaugh.
From Galle.—Mr. Vasto.
From Pondicherry.—Mr. Bidert.
From Madras.—Mr. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Brookes and child, and 11 natives.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

PROCTOR-SIMS—October 9th, at Munich Cottage, Mornington Road, Regent's Park, the wife of Mr. R. Proctor-Sims, of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

ROSS—October 2nd, at Kilpauk, Madras, the wife of Mr. George Hope Ross, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CLARKE—RODMELL—October 5th, at St. Matthias' Church, Vepery, by the Rev. G. Warlow, Mr. Thomas Cunningham Clarke, Solicitor, eldest son of Mr. T. G. Clarke, Senior Magistrate of Madras, to Rosannah Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Rodmell.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

HADOW—September 12th, at Nynee Tal, prematurely, the wife of G. B. Hadow, Esq., Bengal Medical Service, of son, still-born.

RAYNE—September 14th, at Murree, Punjab, the wife of Middleton Rayne, Esq., Superintending Engineer, of a son.

HYNDMAN—October 1st, at Mussoorie, the wife of Mr. P. K. Hyndman, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, P. W. D., of a son.

SYMONDS—October 2nd, at Saharunpore, the wife of Mr. A. J. Symonds, Delhi Railway Contract, of a son.

BICKERS—October 2nd, at Agra, the wife of John Bickers, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

SYMONDS—October 5th, at Saharunpore, the wife of Mr. A. J. Symonds, Delhi Railway Contract.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATHIAWAD.

Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 16mo., 69 pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1869.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* published lately a remarkable letter from a foreign critic, in support of the familiar but now somewhat discredited doctrine, that State is the happiest and most prosperous whose citizens enjoy the fullest liberty of managing their own affairs. The writer of the letter contended that, in the case for instance of the Albert policy-holders (not the shareholders) the remedy for their powerlessness would have been, not to place them under the paternal care of the Government, but to give them authority to appoint delegates to watch over their interests and see that the security provided by the insurance company was at all times sufficient. Then, speaking generally, he argued that the action of "Government should be restricted within the limits of foreign relations, the defence of frontiers, the preservation of peace and order in the country, and the administration of justice according to laws dictated by the people." And, in answer to people in England, who say with the *Pall Mall* that "the sphere of public effort and the scope of public institutions might be very greatly extended, with immense advantage to us all," the foreigner makes this happy distinction: "*Public* institutions and *public* efforts might and ought to be extended, but not *Governmental* ones. What we understand on the Continent under *public* is always *private*; what we understand under *Governmental* is always *official*. And I think that in the majority of cases such is your conception too. Therefore, if you think yourself a people capable of properly criticizing Governmental actions and of sufficient skill for imposing your criticism upon the Government, it does not matter much where you fix the limits of Governmental interference. If you are always able to secure to yourself honest and clever officials, and to find for your throne a dynasty of angels, you may introduce even the most despotical form of Government if you like it. But as long as you cannot ensure all this you ought to restrict Governmental institutions and increase public efforts as much as you possibly can. A day must come when Government, State, and Society will be synonymous; but it is not so yet, and cannot be so for many generations to come, and all that a nation has to do till it reaches this happy time is to divide as much as possible the labour of superintending the transactions of its members. The more work you give to Government the less can you expect to have it properly done and the less fit are your citizens for living under a system of self-government."

Into these few sentences are compressed all the principles of the system of free trade, or the *laissez-faire* policy; and it must seem a strange thing to Anglo-Indians who have not marked the signs of a strong reaction against that policy in public feeling at home, that in England, of all countries, it should be necessary to reassert what was a few years ago accepted by all Englishmen as an axiom of politics, that industry and trade flourish most vigorously when they are emancipated from the protection and interference of the Government. Yet the rebuke of the *Pall Mall's* foreign correspondent is judicious and well-timed. Various causes have helped of recent years to create a prejudice against the policy of letting people alone. First and foremost must be reckoned the uprising of a new school of philosophers—the Comtists—who abhor the shibboleths of representative government, and seriously believe in and earnestly preach the faith that in Cæsarism alone is to be found the ultimate salvation of society. Then there are the unavowed and possibly unconscious allies of these philosophers, the fastidious critics of whom the *Pall Mall* itself is the oracle, and who, in their impatience of everything that is not in perfectly good taste, expend their whole energy in sneering at the defective culture of popular champions of self-government. Something must be allowed too for the natural desire of change which inclines men, after they have become accustomed to any policy, and found that it does not make life quite so smooth and pleasant as they had expected, to give a ready ear to whoever tells them of some new way to happiness. Again, their first enthusiasm for the letting-alone policy undoubtedly carried the English people too far. The system of non-interference was carried beyond its legitimate limits, till even Liberals became alarmed at the results of the policy of leaving the natural defences of the country to take care of themselves, and allowing burglars and convicts to work their own sweet will at the expense of the community at large. Finally, the commercial collapse of 1866 had the disastrous effect of unsettling the belief of many Englishmen in the soundness and stability of a trade unrestricted by legislative checks and regulations.

It is the state of feeling produced by these combined causes which alone has rendered possible the Act passed last session for enabling the Government to buy all the lines of telegraph in the United Kingdom. It is now, too, seriously proposed that the Railways should be similarly purchased—the plea put forward being that a Government should never allow the ways of communication throughout the State to pass out of its control. But it is surely absurd to suppose that, in case of necessity—that is to say, in time of war—the Government would not have the power, obeying the supreme law of the public safety, to use the companies' lines as freely as if they had been constructed at the direct charge of the State. As to the notion that the service would be better performed and the lines worked more economically by the Government, there is not the slightest doubt that railway travelling in England is even now the pleasantest in the world; and the public may at all events be content to await the result of the experiment with the telegraphs before purchasing the property of the railway shareholders. The recent exposures of the way in which business is managed in the department of the Admiralty certainly do not inspire one with excessive confidence in the superior probity and knowledge of Government officials. Even the vaunted organization of the Post Office is not quite perfect; and we in India, at least, may be permitted to doubt the sagacity and public spirit of a department which sanctioned the new contract with the P. and O. Company last year. Moreover, although the conditions of political life in this country, where private enterprise languishes, are so different from those with which we are familiar at home, as to make it desirable that the despotic Government under which we live should construct its own railways, practical men, pointing to the evidence given before the Abyssinian Committee, express a reasonable doubt whether, as regards the shipment of materials from home, the new system will be worked very cheaply by a Council of India, which cannot possibly compete with private merchants either in making contracts for plant and machinery, or in freighting ships to convey the goods to this country. It is a safe general rule that Government pays more than private individuals do for every kind of work; and the English railway system is now so complete, and on the whole is worked so advantageously for the public, that, even on the grounds of efficiency and economy, it is probably desirable to let well alone. There is this danger, too, in the practice of transferring immense masses of valuable property to the State, that much encouragement is given by it to jobbers and speculators to get up companies for the express purpose of making a profit out of the sale of their interests to the public at large. Stories are current in London of large fortunes having been made by lucky holders of telegraph shares, who by some gift of divination had foreseen in good time that the purchase of the lines by the Government was inevitable. But the chief objection to the extension of the direct authority of Government in such matters is political. In free States men employed under Government are invariably the least patriotic class of the community. In England, fortunately, the evil influence of a bureaucracy is almost unknown; but any one familiar with modern French literature must have observed that of all the abuses of personal Government there is none more constantly and passionately denounced than the existence of an army of subordinate officials who have no will but that of the prefect, and who form, as it were, the drag on the wheel in the advance of society towards the attainment of political freedom. "The soil of France," exclaims one of the characters in *M. de Camors*, "used to breed men; now it only breeds functionaries;" and it may be said without exaggeration that there has been no more serious obstacle to the steady progress of liberal ideas in France than that baneful system of centralization which existed indeed (as De Tocqueville showed) before the Revolution, but which has been strengthened and aggrandized by all succeeding Governments from the Consulate to the Second Empire. It has become so fashionable in England, since literature (to its misfortune) become one of the genteel professions, for journalists to ridicule the uncouth ways of provincial and parochial leaders of the people, that it was well a warning voice should be heard from the Continent, reminding Englishmen that the obsequious servants of the politest prefect who ever walked the boulevards of Paris may do more harm to the public interests than the most vulgar members of a vestry or a board of guardians. There is not, happily, much chance that our country will ever fall into the abyss in which France is engulfed; but one cannot see without uneasiness the growing disposition of our countrymen at home to believe that a widely extended system of centralization is a sure sign of the vigour and prosperity of a free people. It may be that in this country one is apt to cherish Conservative prejudices; but it would certainly be a drawback from the pleasure with which most Anglo-Indians look forward to a holiday in the old country, if they learnt that every railway porter had been transformed into a Government official, and that it had become as difficult to move about in England as on the Continent without being policed and patrolled at every step.

WE received by last mail a copy of the blue-book containing the evidence given before the Abyssinian Committee. To-day we present our readers with a few extracts from Sir Stafford Northcote's evidence. The following extraordinary statement appears in the evidence of Sir Stafford Northcote. Asked to state reasons for the cost of transports, he said, "one point that must be remembered was, that the harbour of Bombay, to which most of these ships were directed, *is a very small one*, and the vessels could not all unload their stores immediately." After this we shall believe the old joke that Sir John Pakington, when first appointed Colonial Minister, had to call for an atlas in order to find Port Phillip.

CAPTAIN BURTON, the well-known traveller and formerly of the Bombay Army, has been appointed Consul at Damascus.

THE "Delhi Gazette" professes to have news of an important move on the North-West frontier among certain of the tribes, which will result, it is believed, in a corresponding move on the part of Government.

IT is believed, says the "Pioneer," that the next creation of Knights Commanders of the Star of India will contain the names of the Hon. W. Grey, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; Colonel R. Strachey; and Mr. Bowring, Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

WE have heard, says the "Mofussilite," "that the battle of the schemes for inducing the retirement of the supernumerary field officers is not yet at an end. Those of our military readers interested are, however, cautioned against entertaining hopes which may prove to have been fallacious."

THE "Bangalore Herald" has been informed, "on reliable authority," that the contemplated change of quarters of the Lancers and Hussars has been negatived for the present. The health of the latter at Secundrabad has been so much improved that the proposed expense to the State has been adjourned *sine die*.

IT is probable, says a Calcutta contemporary, that Alamayoo of Abyssinia will, at least for the present, remain in Lucknow. The Accountant-General of the N. W. Provinces has enquired of Government from what Treasury the allowance to the lad is to be drawn. The answer has been a reference to the Chief Commissioner of Oude.

THE Government of India, being of opinion that the re-issue of notes once cashed in the Currency Department in a worn condition is attended with great risks both to the Government and to the public generally, have resolved, although the discontinuance of the practice will be attended with some additional expense, amounting in all probability to £10,000 a year, not to allow the re-issue of any such note, and has authorized the Head Commissioner to try the experiment at first in Calcutta. The measure will not, however, be fully introduced until the currency office has a sufficient supply of notes always on hand, and in order to ensure such a supply the Secretary of State has been addressed.

THE Allahabad journal says that in that neighbourhood it is distressing to see the lately so magnificent crops of *jowar* and *bajra* now almost destroyed—except as fodder—by excess of rain. Whatever share the moon's propinquity on the 5th instant may have had in the matter, it appears that, as far as Allahabad is concerned, there was on that day the most violent storm and the heaviest rain of the season. But the experiences of Allahabad in this respect seem to have been peculiar. There is no mention of a storm having occurred in any other part of the country. In Calcutta, is is reported, "the combined influences of sun and moon at perigee had no effect on the Hooghly on the 5th. There was a bore, but an ordinary one. About four in the evening on Tuesday there was a crowd of frightened natives surrounding the Ochterlony Monument gazing upwards in envy at the pumpkin resting in calm security at the top, and associating in some way the meeting at the Town Hall to present an address to the Pope with the anticipated lunar and solar influences."

A TELEGRAM was yesterday received from London to the effect that a missionary who had arrived at Falmouth had reported that letters had been received from Dr. Livingstone dated Tanganyika, February 1869; that the doctor was well, but short of provisions; and that he had been "deserted by his Europeans," and was living on rice and fruits. Nothing is said as to whence the missionary had come, or where or by whom the letter (plural) had been received. There must, we presume, have been some misapprehension either on the part of the missionary, or on the part of those through whom the statement was made public, for we cannot imagine letters from the Tanganyika Lake, written in February, to have reached any part of the Coast, if not Zanzibar, in time for a missionary from Africa to publish the news in England by this time. And no letter has been received at Zanzibar since the one written by Dr. Livingstone to Dr. Kirk from Bangweloo, dated 8th July 1868, and from which we published an extract last week. Despatches were yesterday received by Government from Dr. Kirk, dated 21st September, but no mention was made of Dr. Livingstone. The mention of other Europeans, in the London telegram, throws additional doubt on the accuracy of the information, as Dr. Livingstone was not accompanied by any Europeans. The companions he chose were the young Africans who had been educated at Nassick.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

LONDON, 7TH OCTOBER.

Dr. Temple, Head Master of Rugby School, has accepted the vacant Bishopric of Exeter.

A Missionary who has arrived at Falmouth reports that letters have been received from Dr. Livingstone dated Tanganyika, February, 1869. Dr. Livingtone was well, but short of provisions. He had been deserted by his Europeans, and was living on rice and fruits.

The Emperor of Austria has cordially received the Prince of Prussia at Vienna.

THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE.

LONDON, 8TH OCTOBER.

AT a joint meeting of the London and Provincial committees of policy-holders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, Lord William Hay, Mr. Webber (? Webster) and a third were appointed a sub-committee to conduct negotiations with the Alliance Company.

It is stated that Archdeacon Duford has been appointed Bishop of Carlisle.

The name of General Frank Adams appears in the Obituary of the week.

THE DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

LONDON, 9TH OCTOBER.

The appointment of Archdeacon Duford to the Bishopric of Carlisle is contradicted.

The advices received regarding Dr. Livingstone are Ressauthe (sic).

It is reported that martial law has been proclaimed in Catalonia, Castille, Arragon, Andalusia, Valencia and Corunna. It is officially announced that the insurgents are everywhere esubusting (? dispersing). The volunteers have been disarmed in the capital and in the provinces, except that of Madrid. Great precautionary measures are being taken in Madrid.

The messages continue to arrive via Russia in a very mutilated condition.

LONDON, 9TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady. Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

Consols	93¼
Oriental Bank shares	£43
Chartered ,,	£19
,, Mer. ,,	£33
4 per cent. Government Securities	92
5 ,, ,, ,,	105¾
5½ ,, ,, ,,	110¾

Exchange on India, 1s. 11½d.

Total coin in Banks of England and France £68,625,000

Total Notes outstanding £78,625,000

DESPATCHES LOST IN THE CARNATIC.

THE Secretary of State has, says the "Friend of India," determined to leave the Punjab Tenancy Act to operate under certain instructions from himself. The despatch must have disappeared with the Carnatic, and there will thus be further delay before the nature of the instructions can be known. We owe to the same wreck the loss of a very important despatch, sanctioning the employment of three men-of-war in the Persian Gulf on Lord Mayo's earnest representations. The vessels are to be entirely under the control of the Government of India. This is the best solution of the political difficulties caused at Muscat, the Wahabee country, the mouth of the Euphrates, Bunder Abbas, and Bahrein, solely by the absence of an armed police in the Gulf.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

THE Viceroy will leave Simla on the morning of the 19th October; will arrive at Nynee Tal on Friday the 22nd; will leave Nynee Tal on the 1st November; will arrive at Allahabad on the 4th, and leave that place on the 6th, arriving at Calcutta on the morning of the 8th November. This programme has been officially notified. The "Mofussilite" adds some details. His Excellency will leave Simla, accompanied by Major Burne, Private Secretary, Major Burke, Military Secretary, and the Foreign and Public Works Secretaries, reaching Umballa the same evening. On the next day His Excellency will proceed by special train to visit the Sutlej Bridge, returning and starting the same night from Umballa for Meerut. On the 21st His Excellency will have reached Moradabad, and on the 22nd he will proceed to Nynee Tal, visiting Almora and Ranee Khet, and returning to Meerut on the 2nd November.

THE CHOLERA AT PESHAWUR.

THE loss of life from cholera in H. M.'s 36th Regiment at Peshawur was, up to the 30th ultimo, 105 men and seven women and children. The 36th have suffered quite as severely as did the Buffs last year at Meerut, and the 58th this year at Allahabad. The head-quarters of the regiment were encamped about eight miles south of Peshawur on the 30th September, and no fresh cases had occurred for four days previous to that date.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 8.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY AN OFFICER.

A PERSON, writing from Meerut, states that on Saturday morning, the 2nd instant, Ensign Maltby, of H. M.'s 105th Light Infantry, in the delirium of fever, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. The fact was fortunately discovered in time, and under the care of Dr. Anderson, one of the surgeons attached to the regiment, the case is progressing favourably. Mr. Maltby had been preparing for the "higher standard" examination, and his fever is attributed in part to over study. Fever, however, is very prevalent in Meerut at present. The constant alternation of rain and sunshine, with rather sudden changes of temperature, may account for this. On Sunday morning the troops were prevented by rain from leaving their barracks when the time came for church-parade.—*Delhi Gazette*.

NO DURBAR.

THE Governor-General has formally intimated to all the Local Administrations, that no Durbar, such as it was proposed to hold at Agra in January next in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh, will now take place. The reasons for this decision are obvious. Although the fall of rain has been abundant, even in Rajpootana, yet the stocks of grain are so small that, without a very considerable amount of importation, food in sufficient quantity could not be ensured for the large retinues which the Chiefs, if invited, would bring with them. Such a measure would necessitate extra carriage, and as it is, the want of beasts of burden in Native States is terrible. The plough cattle have almost all died, and in many parts women and children have had to take their place. All the carriage that can be mustered is needed to carry food into the homes of the people, but if a Durbar were held it would necessarily divert much to the work of concentrating supplies on the scene of the gathering and its neighbourhood. Those, too, who would form a large part of the multitude assembled at Agra are predisposed to disease from the insufficient and innutritious food which they have been reduced of late to eat. Hence, all considerate persons will applaud the Viceroy's decision, however much they may deplore the loss of the gay spectacle which they have been anticipating.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 8.

THE PRUSSIAN MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

STETTIN, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

THE manœuvres of the third Prussian corps d'armée terminated on the last day of August. On the 29th of that month the King came from Berlin and inspected the corps, which marched past before him. It was a beautiful sight to see twenty-six battalions of infantry, all formed of men of even stature and equal figure, wending past the venerable soldier monarch with an even balanced step, and such a regular line as our infantry may equal but cannot excel. Besides this there were present seven regiments of cavalry, each of five squadrons, and each of these squadrons muster one hundred and thirty-five men. Among them were the Zieten Hussars clad in scarlet, the flower of the Prussian horse, a regiment which owes its European reputation not more to its ancient fame than to the exertions of Prince Frederick Charles, who, although a general officer, is its chief. Besides the infantry and cavalry there were sixteen batteries attached to the corps, of which four batteries were of horsed artillery. The King only endorsed the opinion of every one present when he bestowed high commendation on the appearance of the troops and on the exertions of their officers. The Prussian army seems daily to improve: no pains are spared by its government or its officers to make it as perfect as it can possibly be: every military information is eagerly sought for and sifted, all suggestions are weighed and considered, and if found worthy, adopted—nothing is thought so small as to be unworthy of consideration, nothing so great as to be impossible to obtain. No man of merit, ability, and exertion is here allowed to pine away unnoticed or to perish broken-hearted. Military intelligence is everywhere in this country recognized.

On the two days preceding the visit of the King, exclusive of the intervening Sunday, which was a day of rest, the two divisions of the corps had manœuvred against each other. Without being able to send with a description a map of the country over which the troops operated, it is impossible to give a minute and intelligible description of their proceedings. The general idea was, however, that an army was advancing on Berlin from Poland, the advanced guard of which was represented by the fifth division under General Stulpnagel, while another army was hurrying from the capital to oppose the progress of the invaders, the advanced guard of which was represented by the sixth division under General Buddenbrock. All the operations were conducted as if in actual war, the necessary sentries and outposts were placed at night, the necessary patrols were sent to feel for the hostile outposts and to gain intelligence of the enemy's position, for neither general was allowed to know aught of the dispositions of his adversary save such as he could collect from patrols, the reports of reconnoitring officers, and other legitimate means available in war. Yet the outpost and patrol duty was so well done, that by daybreak every morning each general knew the positions of his enemy's outposts and could generally form a tolerably accurate guess of his position, for the cavalry on either side pushed their patrols during the night close down to the hostile outpost and made them show their situations by drawing their fire: while intelligent officers hovered all night long on every height to catch glimpses of bivouac fires or to snatch any other indication of the positions occupied by troops. In the early morning the movements began. In the first two days, for although there was only two days of manœuvres proper, there was a previous one occupied by reconnoisances in force, General Stulpnagen had the best of the mimic campaign, but on the final day not only did he lose all the ground he had gained but was driven back beyond his original starting-point to a position where he had to shelter himself from his enemy's attack under the cover of intrenchments which he threw up in less than two hours. Here he was able to hold his own till the termination of the proceedings. The manner in which these manœuvres are carried out is that umpires are appointed, who decide which side has to retire, in general the side which brings the most numbers to bear on a decisive point is supposed to have the best of it, but in certain cases of course the natural strength of a position and other circumstances are taken into consideration. The great principle of Prussian manœuvre is the supplement of an attack in front by an attack in flank. This is arrived at both in small and large bodies. Two armies in manœuvring attempt to gain each others flank, and then pushing a force against the hostile host bear heavily upon the flank and endeavour to take the position in reverse. The same is observed if two battalions or two squadrons charge against each other: a similar attempt upon a smaller scale is always made. The disadvantage of this is obvious, as the party attempting to take a hostile body in flank is extremely likely to be taken in flank itself by the enemy's supports: this is obviated in the Prussian service by a frequent use of the échilon formation, which prevents such catastrophes from frequently occurring. The Prussian battalions consists of four companies: each company is divided into two Zugs; the battalion in war numbers one thousand combatants, and for purposes of parade or route marching is formed in three ranks; as soon as the hostile position is felt the third rank of the battalion is pushed out as skirmishers, while the companies are formed as supports at equal intervals about one hundred yards in rear of the line of skirmishers always when it can possibly be managed out of fire. The advantage of this tactical formation is that the companies in column can rapidly form square in case of an attack by cavalry, they are not large objects. In artillery fire and in case of an advance to attack the defile of a bridge or over broken ground they are more readily managed than a line. Yet the line is not forbidden in the Prussian service, and in case of even ground the attack is often made in line, and when it is, the skirmishers of the whole battalion form column of Zugs in rear of either flank so as to shield their vulnerable points. It would appear to be a good formation to adopt the Prussian formation for the first line of battalions in action and to have the second line drawn up in line so as to secure the advantages of both systems.

The Prussian infantry is certainly wonderful. The men march during these manœuvres often five to ten miles to the place of rendezvous, are all day in their exercises, and march five or six miles again in the afternoon to the place where they bivouac for the night. During the manœuvres both officers and men sleep on straw in the open—they are allowed straw and wood liberally. With the former they erect wattles to windward of the spot where they sleep, and lying down close together with their hands on their knapsacks spend the night very comfortably, while with the wood they make fires for cooking, which they generally manage to keep alight all night. The infantry soldier in Prussia carries a very heavy knapsack, a cloak *en bandolier*, a canteen so large that no camp kettles are carried for the troops, his haversack, water bottle, ammunition, rifle, a bayonet and a sword which it is intended more as an implement for cutting wood than for any warlike purpose. The weight he bears is altogether about eighty pounds, yet with this he makes most wonderful marches, and although without socks is never footsore, and hardly any stragglers are even seen along the line of march. His dress is not convenient, he wears a heavy helmet and ordinary trousers; but in war he sometimes discards the former and always dispenses with the inconvenience of the latter by thrusting the bottoms of his trousers into his boots and so making the best walking costume possible.

In the two days succeeding the review by the King, the Prince Frederick Charles manœuvred his cavalry and horse artillery alone. The former consisted of seven regiments of five squadrons each, so that the total force of mounted men employ

THE KURRACHEE MARKETS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

5TH OCTOBER.

In consequence of an interruption on the line, the latest telegraphic advices from Liverpool extend only as far as the 24th September, when dulness was the prevailing feature of the cotton market, and fair Dhollera was quoted at 9¾d. per lb. Our latest date from Manchester is the 21st. idem, when 7lbs. shirtings were quoted at 9s 1¼d. per piece, and 8¼lbs. at 10s. 9d.

Imports.—The dulness and depression experienced in all descriptions of Manchester goods during the past month have affected prices considerably, and there have been scarcely any operations worthy of note. This has been due, to some extent, to the continued unfavourable character of home advices, but mainly to the prevalence of that fell scourge, cholera, throughout the consuming districts. The damages to the Sind Railway caused by the recent heavy rainfall, and the consequent suspension of traffic, have also tended in a great measure to interfere with business, but we may safely predicate a re-action now that a temporary diversion line has been completed across the bed of the Mulleer river.

In Grey Shirtings, so far as can be ascertained, nothing whatever has been done, and quotations are merely nominal.

Grey Long Cloths.—38 in. 8 lbs. are in fair request, but other descriptions are neglected.

There is hardly a transaction to note in T Cloths, but there is a probability of these goods being in fair demand shortly.

Grey Madapollams are quiet.

Grey Printers have been enquired for, but no transactions have been reported.

Both White and Figured Shirtings and Turkey Red Cambrics are inanimate.

No business has been done in Twills, but there is a likelihood of their being in demand before long.

Mulls are inactive, though they were in fair request during the preceding month.

The business in Yarns has fallen to a minimum, and prices may be regarded as nominal.

Yarns evince no improvement, and the values of some sorts have receded considerably.

Exports.—The demand for cotton was animated during the earlier part of last month, and some sales were effected at Rs. 27-8 per maund for "Sind" and "Umritsur," and Rs. 28 for Dhera Mooltan, but purchasers have not evinced any disposition to operate lately on account of the unfavourable character of the advices from Liverpool, and prices indicate a downward tendency in consequence.

The market for oil-seeds still continues without animation, and unless prices go still lower than they are, we do not anticipate any improvement.

There is a slight advance in the quotations for grain.

The wool trade is in a deplorable state of inactivity for the Ferozepoor, Jessulmer, Sind, Shaw, Khorassan, Bicaneer, and Mekran sorts, and nothing but speculation can maintain present prices as the market has a decided downward tendency. Of the Khelat and Kandahar descriptions there is none in stock.

Hemp continues to arrive in small quantities, and prices are well maintained.

The demand for saltpetre, both "Mooltan" and "Sind," is sluggish. The former kind is quoted at Rs. 6 to Rs. 7, and the latter at Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5 per bag of 164 lbs.

Oils are dull of sale.

But little business is doing in indigo, at Rs. 85 to 95 for Mooltan, and at Rs. 100 to 110 for Khyrpore.

The hide trade is inactive. The following are the quotations:—Buffaloe (salted), Rs. 60 to 65; cow (salted), Rs. 22 to 25 per corge of 82 lbs.

Dates—both Muscat and Bussora—are out of stock.

Freights.—The business effected in freights during month under review has been of an insignificant character. The ship Parana, which arrived here on the 6th ultimo under the command of Captain England, has been laid on the berth for Liverpool, having engaged nearly one thousand six hundred bales of cotton and wool at 45s. per ton. The Morning Glory and the Mountain Laurel have not entered into any engagements yet: the former arrived in our harbour from London on the 9th ultimo under the command of Captain Evans, and the latter, also from London, seven days after, under the command of Captain Eilbeck. The agents of both are Messrs. Fleming and Company. The Sultana has been chartered for London, having made some small engagements at 55s. per ton for hides, and 37s. 6d. for seed. The s.s. Gunga, a vessel of 1,275 tons, which arrived from the Persian Gulf a week ago, will leave for Bombay to-morrow, having secured about 2,000 bags of gingelly seed for Marseilles, at 70s. per ton of 17 cwt.; 500 bales of cotton, and about 150 chests of indigo for Liverpool, the former at 90s. per ton, of 40 feet, and the latter at Rs. 7 per cwt. The Glenogue, 746 tons, left for London on the 2nd ultimo, with 1,537 bales of cotton, 283 bales of wool, 8,261 cwts. of rape-seed, 145½ cwts. of gum, 838 corges of hides and skins, and 868 cwts. of indigo. The following are our quotations:—London, for seeds 37s. 6d., for measurement goods 45s. to 60s.; Liverpool, for seeds, 23s. 9d., for measurement goods, 45s. to 47s. 6d.

KATTYAWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 5TH OCTOBER.

We have fine clear weather, with light westerly breezes which keep the atmosphere tolerably cool. The crops look flourishing, and if the locusts do not make their appearance in this direction, as they have in parts of the Northern Districts, where myriads of them are said to have appeared, the harvest is likely to be above the average.

The object of the "Kattyawar Legislative Council," so far as I have been able to learn, is, to introduce a uniform system of legislation for all the States in the province, divided as it is into numerous talookas, large and small, many of which are administered in the primitive style, with no written codes of laws for their guidance.

Some of the members of the legislative body appear to be men of the old school, whose ideas of men and measures cannot altogether be in accordance with the present enlightened age. It therefore appears advisable that the Council should not be composed exclusively of representatives of 1st and 2nd class chiefs, but that outsiders, found competent for the responsible work, should be selected by the Political Agent.

Another matter suggests itself, and that is, the due and efficient working of the laws that may be framed. With a very few exceptions, the States in Kattyawar are not personally administered by the chiefs, owing to their incapacity and habits of indolence brought on by the use, or rather abuse, of opium. The administration therefore rests in the hands of Kamdars. Most of these Kamdars, being uneducated men, will not be able properly to understand and appreciate wholesome reforms; consequently, it stands to reason that as vacancies occur, they should be filled up by the educated class of natives; and I think a Bill providing for this should be proposed and considered.

The chief of Goudul is expected at his capital for the Dussera. He returns, I presume, a wiser but sadder man than what he was when he left, as I hear he is far from being satisfied at having gone on such a fruitless errand as his has turned out, at a cost of nearly four lacs of rupees!

Cholera is still lingering in the province; cases are reported from Dhorajee, Morbee, and the Nowanuggur districts.

Our highly respected Civil Surgeon, Dr. Butter, is about to proceed to the Burdiah Chowkey station, to take charge temporarily of the "Hebbert Hospital."

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

Appended is a statement of cotton shipped from the ports in Sind, in the Bombay presidency, to foreign external ports during the month of September 1869:—

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ships.	To what Ports.
Bs. 108,720 191,016	Rupees. 73,925 48,900	Str. Gunga ..... Ship Parana.....	Liverpool. Do.
389,736 lbs., or 608 candies and 6.6 lbs.	1,22,825		

N.B.—80 lbs. equal to 1 maund; 8 maunds equal to 1 candy.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on October 2.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·777	inches
Temperature of the Air	80·9	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2	,,
Dew Point	75·6	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·843	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	4·9	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 A.M.) on following days	85·9	,,
Minimum do. do.	77·6	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind	W, ESE, SSW, WSW, WNW.	
Movement in 24 hours	175	miles
Rain Gauge 4 feet above the ground	0·00	inches
Fall of Rain during the Week	0·40	,,
Registered between 1st January and 3rd Oct.	21·40	,,
Total Fall of Rain between 1st Jan. and 3rd Oct.	21·40	,,

BOMBAY.

"Pater" should let us have his name when he sends a letter for insertion.

New Police Stations.—We learn that it has been arranged to build new police stations in Bombay, on improved plans.

Small Cause Court Vacation.—The October recess of the Small Cause Court commences to-day, and will terminate on the 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

The s. s. Martaban, Captain Hibbert, sailed yesterday with the following passengers for Kurrachee:—Mr. May, Captain Fawcett, Quartermaster-General, Mr. Heath.

The Proposed Swimming Bath and Racquet Court.—We have to remind gentlemen interested, that a meeting of the Swimming Bath and Racquet Court Committee is to be held at the Town Hall this afternoon at half-past four.

Theft of Gold.—On Saturday last, a Hindoo woman, named Anuntee, purchased in a shop at Withulwady gold of the value of Rs. 320. She put it in a bundle on one side, paid the money to the goldsmith, and on going to look for the bundle she missed it. A report was made of the loss to the police, but the thief has not yet been arrested.

The Cotton Frauds Bill.—The *Friend of India* remarks—"Much as we approve of legislation on the subject of the adulteration of cotton, we cannot support provisions which treat a mercantile offence as a crime and punish the offence by imprisonment instead of fine merely."

Broach Collectorate.—We see from the weather report of the Broach collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th September, that the crops were in a flourishing condition. The state of public health was reported to be good. There had been no cattle disease during this fortnight.

Sattara Collectorate.—During the fortnight ending 30th September the fall of rain in the above collectorate was seasonable. The khureef crops were in a thriving condition. The sowing of rubbee was in progress in some of the villages of the talookas of Waee, Koregaom, Khanapoor, and Malsecrus. The state of public health was good.

A Benevolent Parsee.—We have much pleasure in noticing an act of liberality on the part of our respected citizen Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee Toddywalla. This Parsee gentleman has conferred a great boon upon the Parsee community, by handing over a fine bungalow in the Civil Lines for a Dhurumsala. The new Dhurumsala was formally opened yesterday, when a large company of the Parsee gentlemen of Poona assembled to do honour to the occasion. The building, which is richly endowed, has been handed over to the trusteeship of five Parsee gentlemen.—*Deccan Herald*, Oct. 11.

Ahmedabad Collectorate.—The weather report of the Ahmedabad collectorate, for the fortnight ending 30th September, informs us that there were occasional showers of rain with heat. The state of the crops was reported to be good, but they were injured in lowlands by excessive rain, and eaten by locusts to a great extent. Cholera was reported to exist in the talookas of Dholka and Purantej to a little extent, and fever in the Dholka, Gogo, and Sanund talookas. Cattle were free from disease.

Matheran.—The G. I. P. Railway Company, we observe, advertise special and favourable arrangements for the convenience of visitors to Matheran. On Monday next, and on every subsequent Monday till further notice, a special train will be run from Narel to Bombay, leaving the former place at 7-45 A.M., and arriving in Bombay at 11-20 A.M., allowing time at Callian for breakfast. First and second class tickets will be issued entitling holders to make four journeys to Narel and back at any time within two months of the date of issue by any passenger train. These tickets will be issued at very moderate rates from the 15th inst.

A Burglarious Attempt to commit Theft in the Small Cause Court Office.—An attempt was made last Sunday night by some burglars to break open the iron safe of the Small Cause Court, in which there was a large sum of money,—Rs. 6,000 or more. The attempt was unsuccessful. Yesterday morning, the Parsee shroff of the Court discovered that his own box and the drawers of others in the office had been tampered with. Nothing seems to have been lost from the Court, the burglars having probably been alarmed by some cause or other before they could carry out their nefarious plans. Several persons are in the custody of the police, but it is not yet known whether the real culprits have been apprehended.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPT BY A EURO. PEAN CONVICT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

It may be remembered that about four years ago a European, named Balancore, was sentenced by the High Court to penal servitude for life on being convicted of murder. He was transferred from Bombay to the Poona City Jail in January last, and since that time has expressed a strong determination to commit suicide, assigning as his only reason for doing so that, being a life convict, he was weary of existence. On the 1st instant, about 2 P.M., Balancore attempted to destroy himself by means of opium. It appears from his own statement that he had watched where the daily amount of opium allowed for the use of the Chinese and Burmese prisoners was left and before he could be prevented, managed to swallow three large lumps of the drug, weighing in all about one-and-a-half tola (1½ drachms.) Dr. Beatty, Superintendent of the Jail, was immediately sent for, and arrived in about an hour from the time when the prisoner took the first dose. He was then rapidly becoming narcotised, though able to reply to every question distinctly and rationally. At first he refused to submit to any treatment; assuring those about him that were he saved this time he would kill himself at the earliest opportunity by some other means. By active measures the opium was got rid of and life saved.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 4th October, to Saturday, 9th October, 1869.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	2,930	0	0
House Rate	2,301	10	1
Municipal Certificate Tax	1,600	0	0
Police Rate	1,139	13	4
Lighting do.	4,115	9	11
Water do.	6,181	1	10
Halalcore Cess	3,980	10	8
Market Fees	2,470	0	0
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	122	13	0
Miscellaneous Fees	588	9	6
Fines and Penalties	153	0	0
Town Duties	8,180	3	5
Total Rs.....	43,733	7	9

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

FORT POLICE COURT.—11TH OCT.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Gambling.—Mahomed Ali was charged with keeping a common gaming-house, and eight others with gambling therein with dice and money. The defendants were convicted and fined twenty rupees each.

Liquor Licence.—Merwanjee Bomanjee was charged with selling a less quantity than one dozen quart bottles of spirituous liquor, after 11 P.M., contrary to the second condition of his wholesale licence. He was adjudged guilty and fined twenty rupees.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 9th October, 1869.

Liabilities.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	7,72,700
General Treasury Balance	26,07,856
Deposits at Head Office	1,83,47,795
Deposits at Branches	29,15,736
Bank Post Bills outstanding	31,972
Reserve	1,28,616
Undrawn Cash Credits	4,41,060
	Rs. 2,53,48,734

Assets.	
Government Securities	42,40,966
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	8,29,141
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	10,90,671
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	48,70,253
Dead Stock	4,67,418
Less written off	20,000
	4,47,418
Stamps	7,051
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	10,01,883
Overdrafts	12,001
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	12,30,628
Do. do. at Branches	41,38,8 8
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	3,16,671
	Rs. 2,53,48,734

OUR ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am not particularly vicious, but I *do* wish the Municipal Commissioner, in driving his mail phaeton down Malabar Hill, would chuck one of his horses, as after that we might expect to have the loose stones cleared away, which at present are mere pitfalls for our horses and carriages on which we are so smartly taxed. Naturally, the roads after such awful rain cannot be expected to be A 1, but loose stones might easily be removed by a few coolies.—Yours, &c.,

CEPHAS.

NEW LIGHTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have observed in your impression of Friday a letter from "Anglicanus," in which he goes in *hugely* for what I suppose he calls a "Protestant Churchman" view of the *Indian Church Review's* writings. I saw the paper, and though what is termed a High Churchman and certainly given to a service in which the ritual is observed in its integrity, I regretted that the first number of this paper should have been so trashy.

It is only fair that in some of the churches, at least, the High Church party in Bombay should be able to attend a properly conducted service according to their views, and I do not think that "Anglicanus" or any other man is competent to judge whether the views held by the Ritualists are right or wrong, or I may say, even unacceptable, to God. If "Anglicanus" is shocked at the fearful innovations carried, or about to be carried, out at Byculla Church, he can get a seat for Rs. 5 a month at Girgaum *Mission* Church, as I know there are still some seats *to let*, and the service there will meet the views of the most rigid Puritan.

Now, why cannot this good Bible Christian "Anglicanus" let these Ritualistic proceedings alone, following the good advice given by that wise Pharisee Gamaliel as to the proceedings about to be taken to check the teaching of the Apostles: "And now I say unto you, refrain from these men, and let them alone, for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought, but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it, lest haply ye be found even to fight against God."—Acts 5 chap., 38 and 39 vs.—Yours, &c.,

ACOLYTE.

BROACH.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

9TH OCTOBER.

About three and half years ago there was established here an institution known by the name of the "Cama Zartosti Girls' School." Its worthy founder, Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, showed a desire at the time to give a sum of ten thousand rupees for the maintenance of the school, and if it had been asked for then it would have been given; but some time elapsed before the money could be remitted, and the glorious days of Bombay came meanwhile to an end, and the crisis razed many an old and respectable firm to the ground. The school is at present in a very poor state, and its existence is at stake unless some timely aid comes. About seventy-five girls are receiving education in it, which number, taking the prejudices of the mass of the community into consideration, is satisfactory.

Would it not be a good thing for our Broach Municipal Consuls to pay some twenty-five rupees per mensem to defray the expenses of the Broach Library and towards the buying of some books? The present monthly subscriptions of the library are just sufficient to pay for the journals that come in. The present number of journals, too, is very limited. The major portion of subscribers consists of Guzerati readers, and their requirements are very badly attended to. The library has very few Guzerati works of the day. Whenever any complaint is made about the number of Guzerati books, it is answered, "Pice nahin."

We had a very heavy shower of rain yesterday forenoon (the 8th instant), which seemed likely to damage some of the crops. The roads are quite impassable, and cart traffic is entirely at a standstill. A thumping petition is to be sent to Government about the repairing of the roads, principally resorted to by kuppas carts, as a facility to the development of trade.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

VEERSEY THACKERSEY VS. J. R. JARDINE.

Yesterday at the Small Cause Court, before the First Judge (Mr. O'Leary), Mr. Robert Taylor was brought up for contempt of court, in having on Saturday last prevented an officer of the court from executing a warrant on Mr. Jardine, the defendant above named.

Mr. Jehanghier Merwanjee, pleader, who appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, stated that several persons, trading under the name of Veersey Thackersey, obtained a Judge's warrant against Mr. Jardine. The action was brought against Mr. Jardine on three promissory notes for Rs. 1,000, dated respectively 1st and 13th August and 12th October 1868. Rs. 300 had been paid, and the action was brought for the balance of Rs. 700, for which they obtained a judgment and a warrant. On Saturday last, the plaintiff, Thackersey, a bailiff of the court, and two other persons, went on board the mail-steamer Sumatra to arrest Mr. Jardine. The bailiff actually arrested him, but the gentleman before the Court interfered and rescued him.

Mr. Taylor said he had no hand in the matter at all. The bailiff did not go near Mr. Jardine, was not nearer him than two or three yards.

Mr. Jehanghier said that Mr. Jardine had been arrested and rescued at first, and that the bailiff was going to arrest him again, but was prevented and kept under restraint.

Mr. Taylor denied having spoken a word to the bailiff.

Mr. O'Leary—Did you prevent the bailiff?

Mr. Taylor—I never spoke to the bailiff. I did not interfere.

Mr. O'Leary (to Mr. Jehanghier)—You say there was an actual arrest?

Mr. Jehanghier replied that there was an arrest. Mr. Taylor first rescued Mr. Jardine, and when the bailiff was going to arrest him again, he prevented him from so doing.

Megraj Moolsey said he was one of the plaintiffs in the case. He had filed a suit against Mr. J. R. Jardine, and obtained a Judge's warrant on Saturday last. He took the warrant on board the Sumatra, accompanied by Dadabhoy, bailiff, one Bomanjee, and Kessowjee Ludha. He found the defendant there.

Mr. O'Leary—Did you see him arrested?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. O'Leary.—Caught hold of him?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Jehanghier—Describe how he was caught.

Witness—The bailiff caught hold of Jardine's hand.

Mr. Jehanghier—On what part of the ship?

Witness—In the cabin; in the passengers' room. Mr. Jardine began to assault them with bottles, so they came up on deck. The bailiff remained below. Witness went up, because Mr. Jardine was assaulting them with liquor bottles. He could not bear such a thing, on account of his religion. Mr. Taylor was below where Mr. Jardine was.

Mr. O'Leary—Were you there when the bailiff caught hold of Mr. Jardine's hand?

Witness—Yes. They were speaking in English. He did not understand the language. Did not see Mr. Taylor do anything. They went into a boat, and the sahib (Mr. Taylor) and other people followed them.

To Mr. Taylor—When the bailiff arrested Mr. Jardine, Mr. Taylor was in the cabin?

His Honor remarked that the witness was downstairs, and he did not quite understand how he came to see anything.

Dadabhoy Pestonjee, the bailiff, said—On Saturday evening he went on board the steamer Sumatra with a warrant. He enquired of Mr. Parker, an officer on board, whether Mr. Jardine was there. On his pointing him out, he arrested Mr. Jardine in his room. At first witness showed him the summons, and then the Judge's warrant. Witness told him that the action was for Rs. 700. Mr. Jardine said he had no money, and he knew nothing about it. Witness explained to him that according to the warrant he should pay the full amount to him, or accompany him to the Court, and enquire why the warrant has been issued against him. While they were thus conversing, Mr. Taylor came there, and began to converse with Mr. Jardine. Witness stood in the middle. Mr. Taylor went out of the room for a short time and came in again. He told witness to wait awhile, and he would bring Mr. Jardine to him. Mr. Taylor was going to keep Mr. Jardine in a room near the engine-room, but witness prevented him from going into the room. Mr. Taylor was going to close the door, and he stopped him. When the steamer was about to sail, Mr. Taylor pushed him aside with his hand and let Mr. Jardine escape. This occurred in the second-class passengers' room. Witness afterwards went to Captain White, and complained of the whole circumstances to him. The captain said the anchor was up, and he could not do anything. He tried again to arrest Mr. Jardine, but failed. Had it not been for a push from Mr. Taylor he would have secured him.

His Honor remarked that there was nothing in the case, and said he could not convict a man upon such evidence. Mr. Taylor was then told that he was discharged.

TROOPS EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.

The undermentioned Troops, are expected to arrive at Bombay, from England on the 2nd November next:—

Head Quarters, 9th Brigade, R. A.—Three Field Officers, four Staff, seven Serjeants, to Ahmedabad.

A-Battery 9th Brigade, R. A.—One Company, two Captains, three Subalterns, two Staff, ten Serjeants, two Drummers, 134 rank and file, to Bangalore, via Beypore.

C-Battery 9th Brigade, R. A.—One Company, two Captains, three Subalterns, one Staff, two Serjeants, two Drummers, 134 rank and file, to Kamptee.

D-Battery 9th Brigade, R. A.—One Company, two Captains, one Staff, ten Serjeants, two Drummers, 134 rank and file, to Neemuch, via Deolallee.

E-Battery 9th Brigade, R. A.—One Company, two Captains, two Subalterns, two Staff, eleven Serjeants, two Drummers, 133 rank and file, to Deesa.

F-Battery 9th Brigade, R. A.—One Company, two Captains, three Subalterns, one Staff, ten Serjeants, two Drummers, 134 rank and file, to Ahmedabad.

G-Battery 9th Brigade, R. A.—One Company, three Subalterns, one Staff, eleven Serjeants, two Drummers, 133 rank and file, to Secunderabad.

H-Battery 9th Brigade, R. A.—One Captain, one Subaltern, to Ahmedabad.

—*Deccan Herald.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

BENGAL.

We hear that Mr. Thomas Jones is to return to India in November next, and assume charge of his new appointment as Director of Government Printing Offices in this Presidency.—*Indian Daily News.*

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their weekly meeting yesterday, made no alteration in the Bank's rates of interest or discount.—*Englishman*, Oct. 8.

We hear that Dr. H. Daly, who has officiated for some time as Garrison Surgeon, Fort William, has been confirmed in that appointment. Dr. Daly is well known for his services both in China and during the late Abyssinian campaign.—*Ibid.*

The *Indian Medical Gazette* writes with very little reserve on a subject which causes considerable discontent in the fine old Medical Service of Bengal. The complaint is, that the Sanitary Commission of the Government of India is the mere plaything of the Government, that for years it has done nothing but make *precis* of the reports of others, and yet that the Commissioner is made the virtual head of the Department and often acts in direct opposition to the Inspectors General of the British and Indian Medical services. We cannot say how far this complaint is justified. But there is a want of organization somewhere, to such an extent that public money is wasted and the Medical Department is discontented. As in England the sanitary service ought to be a subordinate or integral portion of the medical Department.—*Friend of India*, Oct. 7.

NORTHERN INDIA.

Orders have been issued by the Government of India to pay to the Maharajah of Cashmere the sum of Rupees 39,371, from the proceeds of the articles contributed by His Highness to the late Paris Exhibition.—*Indian Daily News.*

A special allowance of Rs. 150 a month has been granted to Mr. P. Whalley for the additional duty of collecting Rules, Laws and Regulations applicable to the Non-Regulation portions of the N. W. Provinces, to which we alluded a few days ago.—*Ibid.*

The Report of the Stud Commission we are sorry to hear is not likely to be published for some time yet. It opens up a large question still under consideration, add until that has been decided the report cannot be published.—*Mofussilite*, Oct. 7.

Major W. H. Hawes, 2nd in Command of the 9th Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Pester, who has obtained furlough. Major H. R. Bradford to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Hawes, and Captain W. V. Fitz C. Jacob as Wing Officer, vice Bradford.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 8.

The *Friend of India* asserts that the Hon. H. S. Maine disapproved of Mr. John Strachey's *North-Western Provinces Land Improvement Bill.* We think the *Friend* must have been misinformed. Mr. Maine was in Allahabad not many days ago, and he seemed then cordially to approve of the Bill in question.—*Ibid.*

There was a fall in the average price of grain throughout the Punjab during the week which ended on the 2nd October. In wheat it amounted to nearly one seer per rupee, the average for the province being eight seers ten chittacks. On the other hand, in Oudh and the North-West Provinces there was a sightly perceptible rise of about a quarter seer in the price of wheat and gram, due probably to the excessive rains which have prevailed for some time, and are doing considerable injury to the growing crops.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a college at Trevandrum was performed on the 1st inst. by the Maharajah of Travancore.

It is stated that the Hon'ble E. B. Acheson, brother of the Earl of Gosforth, is about to be married to Clementina, the younger daughter of Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., late Commander-in-Chief of Madras.—*Madras Mail*, Oct. 6.

Death of Mr. S. Perkes.—Many will be sorry to notice in the list of deaths the name of Mr. Samuel Perkes whose plan for a harbour at Madras recently brought him rather prominently into public notice.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 7.

Unpleasant rumours are afloat about certain large defalcations in the office of the Madras Town Deputy Collector. The deficit is in the quit-rent department, and is laid to the account of some of the bill collectors, aided, we must suppose, by the negligence or connivance of some one above them. The amount is not yet stated, but will probably exceed Rs. 10,000. An investigation has been instituted by the Collector to be continued by a special officer, possibly the Sub-Collector, whose reputation for hard work would well qualify him for the post.—*Ibid.*

BANGALORE.

Some of the letters saved from the wreck of the Carnatic have found their way to Bangalore—a very agreeable surprise to the recipients.—*Bangalore Herald*, Oct. 7.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—11TH OCT.

(Before R. H. Sinclair, Esq.)

Attempting to Steal.—Gopall Pittamber was charged with attempting to steal a gold ornament from the person of Govind Walljee, and was sentenced to a month's hard labour.

False Pretence.—Shaik Hoosain Shaik Abdoolla was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of obtaining from one Lukhumsey Napoo grain of the value of Rs. 25 by a false pretence.

Thefts.—Jumall Oomersey was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment for stealing a quantity of copper from the P. and O. Company's Dockyard.—Succaram Gopall was charged with stealing five articles of wearing apparel, the property of Wamonrao Bulwuntrao, and was on conviction sentenced to a month's hard labour.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 9th October.

United Kingdom, via Russia, 8th, 9th, and 10th October.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 9th October.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 10th to 8 P.M. of the 11th October is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	10 8	0 5
„ Calcutta	72 51	2 12
„ Madras	2 40	2 30

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered message in the Bombay Signal Office—For Sub-Lt. Bell, ship Euphrates, from Khundoo.

THE DEFICIT.

The following important statement in reference to the reductions made in the Public Works grants appears among the papers published in the *Gazette Extraordinary* issued at Simla on the 4th instant:—

REDUCTIONS made in the Public Works Grants of the several Provinces of India under the principal Budget heads for the year 1869-70.

Presidencies and Provinces.	Original Works. Reductions. Military Works.	Civil Buildings.	Roads.	Repairs.	Miscellaneous.	Total Works.	Establishment.	Grand Total Reductions.	Grant for 1869-70. Original.	As now reduced.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	1,50,000	5,00,000	3,00,000	4,00,000	25,000	13,75,000	50,000	14,25,000	80,55,000	66,30,000
Bombay	4,50,000	3,25,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	75,000	11,50,000	1,25,000	12,75,000	87,00,000	74,25,000
Bengal	3,00,000	6,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	1,25,000	13,75,000	75,000	14,50,000	89,75,000	75,25,000
North-Western Provinces	3,00,000	6,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	...	11,00,000	1,00,000	12,00,000	1,01,25,000	89,25,000
Punjab	6,00,000	1,50,000	1,00,000	...	...	9,25,000	50,000	9,75,000	79,00,000	69,25,000
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burmah	3,00,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	...	4,50,000	25,000	4,75,000	41,50,000	36,75,000
Oudh	20,00,000	60,000	3,00,0 0	3,00,0 0	...	26,60,000	1,00,000	27,60,000	49,75,000	22,75,000
Hyderabad	1,00,000	...	1,00,000	...	...	2,00,000	...	2,00,000	23,25,000	21,25,000
Central India	3,00,000	...	...	75,000	25,000	4,00,000	1,00,000	5,00,000	6,50,000	1,50,000
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,25,000	1,25,000
Fort Blair	3,00,000	...	25,000	25,000	...	3,50,000	25,000	3,75,000	38,25,000	34,50,000
Total	36,00,000	22,85,000	13,75,0 0	12,25,000	2,75,000	75,75,000	7,75,000	83,50,000	7,10,000	1,20,000
									1,80,000	1,80,000
									86,40,000	84,15,000

THE PRESS ON THE DEFICIT.

The *Pioneer* half retracts its sarcastic attack on Sir Richard Temple. In an article on the *Gazette Extraordinary* it says—

"We are disposed to fear that we may have spoken a little too harshly of Sir Richard Temple's personal share in the great discredit which rests on his department. He inherited a bad system and mediocre subordinates. He did not invent the one, or appoint the others, but he seems cordially to have adopted both. For all that is known, Sir Richard Temple went to England in a state of perfect complacency as to his financial performances; and even now we owe the discovery of the abyss which was yawning for us not to him at all but to Lord Mayo. Though Sir Richard Temple's shortcomings may be described as chiefly negative—that he did *not* exhibit the eminent vigilance and penetration which the country would like in its Finance Minister—they are not entirely so. Many of the errors in the estimates are due to mere blunders, such for instance as the omission to include in the expenditure £105,230 on account of interest on the loans raised this year. Such an over-sight as this ought to be impossible."

(*Mofussilite.*)

The sanguine—and we are inclined to be of the number—consider that the financial measures, now being instituted will, by the close of the official year on the 31st March, have caused the disappearance of the deficit altogether. The reductions and new taxation will by then, it is thought, have improved the position by at least a million and a-half sterling.

As to Sir Richard Temple, we are afraid his reign as Financial Minister is at end. He let slip—indeed, failed to recognise—the great opportunity that lay before him, and which Mr. John Strachey has seized, and promises to turn to immense national advantage. Sir Richard Temple's estimates have all been rose-coloured, and—though we congratulate the services on having got such boons—the Financial Minister should have strenuously opposed, or at least made a semblance of opposing, the Civil and Military Leave and Furlough Rules of last year. He did not do so, and in other important financial matters showed himself inclined to be sensational and popularity-seeking rather than safe and sound. He would have tampered with Mr. Wilson's paper currency system, and seemed inclined, in relation to the gold currency, to inflict on this country the evil of a double standard. It is not easy to perceive how he can be permitted to resume charge of the finances, nor do we think he will desire to do so. He is cut out for an active stimulating provincial administrator, and it would be a great thing if he would or could remain absent on leave, until, without injustice to the superior claims of others, he could be nominated to such a post.

(*Friend of India.*)

Who is to blame for all this, and why has it only now been discovered? Increased taxation, always unpalatable, is intolerable in time of peace, is irritating in the middle of a year of depressed trade and shattered incomes. Whoever may be to blame, all who value the prosperity and credit of the empire will thank Lord Mayo's Government and the Financial Secretary for so promptly discovering and unreservedly publishing the truth. For some years the financial authorities seem to have been satisfied with an annual review of the position, for the budget, but Lord Mayo has insisted on the same quarterly returns of revenue and expenditure which are made in England. Hence the discovery. So far as the deficit is due to drought there is not a word to be said, except that the estimates for the current year, made in the face of the scarcity, betrayed sanguine inexperience. As to the home charges, it is possible that Parliament may be roused next session to give the taxpayers and officials in India an opportunity of criticising, if not controlling them, every year. For the rest, although we have always lamented that Sir Richard Temple was removed from purely administrative work, in which he excels, and have expressed regret that he went on leave this year when his health did not demand the change, that official is not so much to blame as his predecessors and he has yet to be heard in his own defence. The evil goes back to the abandonment of Mr. Wilson's policy and the entrusting of a revenue of some fifty millions sterling to mere amateurs. Sir C. Trevelyan, Mr. Massey and Sir R. Temple, were good in their own way, but that way was not finance. They were set to play with edge tools and the empire suffers. The first, like Sir C. Beadon in Orissa, was allowed to take his own way in opposition to Lord Lawrence's better judgment. The second was forced by Lord Lawrence to do something to remedy the error of his predecessor, by taxing the wealthy, and produced two miserable abortions which did more to make direct taxation unpopular and unfruitful than the really severe impost of Mr. Wilson. Sir R. Temple deserves the credit of having learned a lesson from their experience. But not one of these so-called finance ministers had financial training, grasp or instinct—not one, for instance, would have been trusted to manage a bank. And so, because England has not another James Wilson to send us, or will not send him, the Government of India is forced to do over again in 1869 what would have been completed in 1861, but for Mr. Wilson's death.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

(*Mofussilite.*)

We have unquestionable authority for stating that the Duke of Edinburgh has been delayed in his voyage and will not reach Calcutta much before the end of December. There may be some sort of a camp, review, or other display at Agra, but it will, if it takes place at all, be on a

except the one which has been inserted in these papers, viz., my letter of the 31st of July, which is enclosed in my letter of the 16th of August, at page 31 of the Blue Book. It is an important letter, and I think that the committee would do well to refer to it.

Am I to understand that there were no private notes sent to India, which would have a bearing upon the cost of the expedition which are not before Parliament?—I do not quite understand what the honourable member means by "bearing upon the matter." Undoubtedly there was a good deal of private correspondence, which both supplied information and conveyed criticisms, but there were no directions given. The Government of Bombay acted upon the authority given them by the public letters and upon that authority alone; and I understand that they would accept the full responsibility of having acted on those letters. I am not aware that there was anything, in any private letter, upon which they in fact acted.

Then I should like to understand whether Lord Napier and the Governor of Bombay had joint power, or if not, in what respect each had power?—Sir Robert Napier being at that time Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, was a member of the Government of Bombay, and all decisions that were taken by the Government of Bombay were, I apprehend, taken by a body of which the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief were members. I do not understand that until Sir Robert Napier left India he had any independent authority, except such as a Commander-in-Chief would have over the discipline and conduct of the force. If it were a question of supplies, for instance, I apprehend that Sir Robert Napier could not, of his own authority, have required that such and such articles should be supplied unless he carried the Government of Bombay with him.

Then had the Government of Bombay power to order the supplies irrespective of and even in opposition to, the wishes of Lord Napier?—I do not think that the Government of Bombay would have been held justified if they had ordered any supplies which Lord Napier said were not required, and which he did not ask for; but what he asked for was subjected to their criticism and control; and they might have refused, and I believe did refuse to comply with some of his requisitions. But I would say with regard to that matter that I understand that a committee sat regularly in Bombay upon the arrangements, and I think it would probably be well that some members of that committee should be called, or that the minutes of that committee should be sent for.

Are you aware that Lord Napier and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald differed materially, with regard to the organisation of the Land Transport Train?—Yes.

I think you stated that the Government in England thought time of such importance, that even before war was determined upon, orders were given to purchase animals?—Yes.

Are you aware when the organisation of the Land Transport Train was settled?—I think it was in October.

Are you aware whether, in August, Lord Napier put before Sir Seymour Fitzgerald a plan for the organisation of the Land Transport Train?—I believe so.

If that had been accepted, I suppose that time would have been saved?—My impression is that time would have been saved, but I am not prepared to give a positive opinion upon that.

(By Mr. Baxter)—I gather from your answers to some inquiries that Lord Napier all along thought that the campaign would be much less expensive than it has turned out to be?—I do not know that I said that. I said that I gathered from my conversations with Lord Napier of Magdala when he was over here after the expedition had concluded, that there would not be any very great excess upon the estimate. That was my impression.

I understood you to say that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald warned you that in his opinion the expenditure would be considerably in excess of that estimate, but that in communication with Lord Napier you found that he differed from that opinion?—Yes; I should say that from the beginning of the matter, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald always advocated a smaller expedition, and had always been uneasy as to the probable expenditure which would take place. The demands of the Commander-in-Chief were considerably criticised by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, and as far as he felt himself able to do so, they were restricted, but the Government supported Sir Robert Napier in his demands, and we believed that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald took a rather exaggerated view of the probable expenditure of the expedition. When therefore I found at the end of the expedition that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald was merely saying in a loose way that he thought the expenditure would be exceeded, and when I found on the other hand that Lord Napier did not think that it probably had been, I did not attach the same weight to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's conjectures as perhaps under other circumstances I might have done. I thought it was only part of his general impression as to the greatness of the expenditure.

But in point of fact, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, at a very early period, had warned the Government that the expenditure would very greatly exceed their calculations, had he not?—I do not think that he did that. He was always uneasy about it. He said, "You will not be able to calculate with any certainty what the expenditure will be, and it will be enormous;" but I do not think that he ever warned the Government that the expenditure would exceed their calculations.

Could you lay before the committee any information sent to you by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, bearing upon that particular point, or any extract from a letter which would enable us to form an opinion as to the views which he entertained with regard to the probable expenditure?—I will look at Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's private letter, and see if there are any passages which I could properly lay before the committee; but the general tenor and tone of his private letters was that he feared the general expenditure would be very great.

Was he not at the head of the Bombay Government, and in constant communication with the officers financially responsible for the expenditure, and was he not, therefore, in a rather better position to judge of the money that would be actually expended, than the Commander-in-Chief?—I can hardly say; he may have been.

The Commander-in-Chief was responsible for the military operations, but he could hardly be responsible for the cost. The Government would not hold Sir Robert Napier responsible for the cost of the expedition, I presume?—Certainly not.

In those circumstances, would not the Government having been warned by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald in this way have done well to have attached very great importance to the representations which he made, even though they were simply hints in private letters?—Undoubtedly; and as I said I did, in consequence of those suggestions, fear that there would be an increase of expenditure; but we had nothing that we could do to Parliament upon for a vote. The most precise thing that I remember in one of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's letters, was his saying, "I fancy that the expenditure may be £6,000,000," but we could not have gone for an additional million upon that.

Are you aware that any other officers of the Bombay Government coincided in opinion with Sir Seymour Fitzgerald?—Not that I am aware of. I have no recollection of any officer of the Bombay Government making any such communication. I remember Captain Tryon, who was at the head of the transport department, telling me that he thought the expenditure would be great, and that information certainly had considerable weight with me; but then that was after Parliament had risen.

Was it not brought under your notice, that it was a matter of public notoriety, both in official and mercantile circles in Bombay, that the excess of expenditure must greatly exceed that calculated upon by the Government, and supposed by Sir Robert Napier?—I can scarcely say that; I had no communication from any member of the Government of Bombay, except Sir Seymour Fitzgerald.

But on receiving such a serious intimation of his opinion from Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, did you communicate with him and ask if his opinion was borne out by other members of the Council, or was it quietly put aside in favour of the contrary view taken by Sir Robert Napier?—I think the honourable member a little misunderstands, if I may say so, the importance that I attach to all this communication. Those communications of which we are now speaking were after the expedition had terminated, and when there was nothing more to be done, except to consider whether it was right to lay a supplementary estimate upon the table of the House of Commons or not; and any communications that I may have had as to the impression of persons in Bombay or elsewhere would not have enabled me to prepare an estimate that I could have submitted to the House of Commons. I was aware that we had money enough to carry us on for the present under any circumstances, and I had no reason to suppose that above half-a-million, or at the very outside a million, would be wanted to wind up the whole concern.

Might not those letters have justified you in making a statement to Parliament that in the opinion of the Governor and Council of Bombay, or of the Governor alone, the estimate which had formerly been made would be exceeded?—If there had been any particular reason for so doing I suppose they might; but I do not know that there was any particular occasion for so doing.

I understand that there was no official document, and no despatch from the Governor of Bombay, with a statement of his views upon this particular point?—No.

Was it all contained in private letters?—Yes.

Probably it will be satisfactory to the committee, if you will kindly look over the letters, and see if you can give them any specific statement made by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald upon the subject?—I will look at the letters with that view; but I know that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald was himself quite unable to obtain information that would enable him to give anything like definite information to me.

MATTERS FOR ENQUIRY IN CONNECTION WITH THE ALBERT.

(*Englishman*, Oct. 6.)

We can but trust that the committee of policyholders in the Albert will take early measures to discover the truth as regards the sums paid for the Indian amalgamations of the Albert, and the sums paid to Messrs. Tait and Fergusson on this account. This is the more necessary, as it may be that Mr. Tait, as director of the Indian business, may seek to found a claim on the policy-holders for the prosperity of the Indian branch of the Company, a claim which should at all hazards be disallowed. We drew attention the other day to the amounts drawn by Mr. Tait, but it seems that his coadjutor, the late Mr. W. F. Fergusson, was but little behind him. Mr. Fergusson is reported to have received nearly or quite £5,000 for the amalgamation of the Oriental with the Medical and Invalid Office, and of this sum it is said he received £3,000 in cash. Mr. Fergusson also derived other advantages from his connection with the Albert in the earlier stages of its Indian career. He was certainly in receipt of a large annuity. Now these are points on which the local committee ought to make enquiry with the view of putting the London committee on the trail. Mr. Tait may not have benefitted so largely perhaps as Messrs. Clench or R. B. Sheridan, but with a large salary guaranteed, and a large prospective claim on the Company, his connection with it ought to be thoroughly sifted.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

FRIDAY, 1st OCTOBER.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WARDEN and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

A POINT AS TO THE LIABILITY OF MINORS.

VIRCHAND RUPCHAND, APPELLANT, *vs.* KHUSALIBAI NAL, RESPONDENT.

THIS was a special appeal against the decision of Mr Arthur St. John Richardson, Judge of the District of Ahmednuggur, in appeal No. 136 of 1868, confirming the decree of Mr. Bhau Myral, Principal Sudder Ameen of Ahmednuggur, in original suit No. 241 of 1865.

The special appeal was argued before the Hon'ble Messrs. Justices Warden and Melvill on the 4th and 24th August last.

The Hon'ble the Advocate General, with Mr. Dhirajlal Mathooradas, appeared for the special appellant; and Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Shantaram Narayen, for the special respondent.

The facts of the case will appear from the following judgment:—

Mr. Justice Melvill said.—This suit was brought by Virchand in the Court of the Principal Sudder Ameen of Dhóolia, to establish his title to succeed to the whole estate of his paternal uncle, Paramchand, deceased. The defendants were the six daughters of Paramchand, (two of them, Gangu and Sáku, being described in the plaint as minors, and under the guardianship of their eldest sister, the 1st defendant, Khusalibai) and Manji Paramchand, the maternal uncle of these ladies. The suit was instituted on the 11th August 1865. On the 21st of September 1865, a paper described as a "Kaifiejat," or written statement, was put in by Manji on behalf of himself and the other defendants. It was set forth in this document that an arrangement had been come to between the parties in accordance with which the defendants wished that a decree might be passed; and the plaintiff, by an endorsement thereon, expressed his acquiescence, and prayed that the Court would pass a decree accordingly. The terms of the agreement were stated to be as follows:—"The plaintiff was to have the whole estate of Paramchund, conditionally on his paying to or for the benefit of the defendants, the following sums, viz., to each lady Rs. 1,000—Rs. 6,000; for marriage expenses of the two minors, Rs. 3,000; for funeral ceremonies of the mother of the two ladies, Rs. 3,000; religious offering to a temple, Rs. 1,900; to Manji, Rs. 2,000; total Rs. 15,000. The plaintiff was, moreover, to resign all claim to two houses, one of which was assigned to defendant Khusalibai, and the other was to be occupied by all the sisters and their uncle Manji for ten years, and was then to become the property of one of the sisters, Umabai. It was further provided that as Manji had hitherto acted as manager of the shop of the late Paramchand, he should continue to carry on the business for ten years on behalf of the plaintiff, and should receive for his services one-half of the profits. At the end of ten years his services might be dispensed with. This so-called "Kaifiejat" is marked as Exhibit No. 22. The agreement recited in it is contained in an instrument dated 15th September 1865, and marked Exhibit No. 39. The only material point to be noticed in this agreement, in addition to those already set forth, is that the female defendants undertook to stop certain proceedings which they had instituted for obtaining a certificate of heirship, and to allow the certificate to be made out in the plaintiff's name. The consideration for the agreement was stated to be "that to incur expenses by carrying on litigation was not good for either party." The Exhibit No. 22 was received by the Principal Sudder Ameen and filed with a minute, dated 5th October 1865, to the effect that press of other work prevented him from reading the records and proceedings at once, but that the case would be considered and determined in its turn. Shortly afterwards a new Principal Sudder Ameen was appointed, and the hearing of the suit was from time to time postponed. Meanwhile the proceedings to obtain a certificate of heirship went on in the Court of the Zilla Judge, who, on the 7th March 1866, appointed Umabai guardian of her infant sisters, and postponed a decision on the question of heirship, until this suit should be determined. Having thus been authorized to represent her infant sisters, Umabai on the 2nd April 1866, put in a written statement on their behalf, alleging that they were not bound by any agreement which might have been executed in their names. Thereupon on the 19th April the Principal Sudder Ameen at length proceeded to dispose of the application contained in Exhibit No. 22. He came to the conclusion that the document could not be considered a written statement within the meaning of section 120 of Act VIII. of 1859, but that it must be dealt with as an application, under the provisions of the Act, for the adjustment of the suit in accordance with a compromise. He was of opinion, however, that effect could not be given to the application, because it did not appear that it had been made on behalf of the minor defendants by any person legally qualified to act for them, and because their legal guardian, Umabai, refused to assent to it. He accordingly rejected the application and adjourned the case, in order that the defendants might put in a statement of the grounds of their defence. This accordingly they did, and the female defendants pleaded that their father Paramchand had been separated from the plaintiff's father, Rupchand, for more than fifty years, that Paramchand had been succeeded by his widow, who had devised the whole estate to them, and that the plaintiff had no claim whatever. The Principal Sudder Ameen found it proved that Paramchand and Rupchand had been separate, and that therefore the plaintiff had no right to succeed to Paramchand's property. His decree, disallowing the claim, has been confirmed by the Judge of Ahmednugger, who has recorded the reasons in a long and very confused judgment. The case comes before us on special appeal. The first question raised before us was, whether the Exhibit No. 22 is a written statement under section 120 of the Civil Procedure Code, or an application reciting the substance of a compromise under section 98? I confess that this question appears to me of no importance at all, but if it be necessary to decide it, it is sufficient to say that the plaintiff has himself always described the document as an application under section 98 (Exhibits No. 29 and 38), and that the Principal Sudder Ameen appears to have been quite right in so treating it. It has not been contended before us that the minor defendants were legally bound either by the agreement No. 39, or by the application No. 22. But it is urged that the adult defendants were so bound, and that, as against them, effect ought to have been given to the terms of the agreement, so far as it was possible to do so, without compromising the rights of the minors. There can, I think, be no doubt that the adult female defendants executed the agreement No. 39 and authorized the presentation of the application No. 22. It has been suggested that the plaintiff may have taken advantage of their ignorance and unprotected condition, but they have never alleged this themselves, nor do the circumstances appear to support such an inference. Their uncle, the defendant Manji, acted for them throughout. It is clear that their mother trusted him completely, and she appointed him executor and trustee under her will. The other defendants have never questioned his integrity. The Judge has cast reflections upon him, because certain advantages were secured to him by the agreement No. 39. But it may be that the sum of Rs. 2,000 was not an excessive remuneration for his services in the management of the estate; and if he were to continue to carry on the shop, as agent for the plaintiff, a half share in the profits might not be an excessive return for his trouble and for the benefit of his long and intimate acquaintance with the business. No deed of fraud and collusion might be inferred, if it were manifest, that the bargain was a very one-sided one. At first sight, it certainly does appear to be very disadvantageous to the female defendants. The sum to be paid to them or on their behalf is only Rs. 15,000, besides which they are to have two houses, valued in the plaint at Rs. 1,100, while the value of the property sued for is stated in the plaint to be Rs. 42,000. But the defendants themselves allege that the value of the property has been overstated, and it is very probable that it is so. The property is almost entirely moveable property, and having regard to the provisions of section 191 of Act VIII. of 1859, the plaintiff would naturally state the value of the property at the highest possible figure. It must be remembered, moreover, that the avowed object of the parties was to avoid litigation, and litigation of a very uncertain character. In the absence of a deed of separation, it must always be very doubtful whether in any particular case a court of law will or will not hold that partition of a Hindoo family may be inferred from the facts established by evidence. It might well appear to the defendants to be worth their while to accept a comparatively small sum rather than incur the risk and the certain expense of a long and troublesome lawsuit. I cannot think that there is apparent on the face of the contract such inadequacy of consideration as would justify us, in the absence of all evidence, in setting aside this family agreement on the ground of fraud. If, therefore, it had been possible, the Principal Sudder Ameen would, in my opinion, have been bound to enforce the agreement against the adult defendants, but under the circumstances I do not see that it was possible. It is contended that he might have awarded to the plaintiff two-thirds of the property according to the terms of the agreement, so far as they effected the adult defendants, and have allowed the suit to go on against the infant defendants. But this would have been to defeat the whole object of the compromise, which was to put a stop to all further litigation, and it would probably have been equally displeasing to all parties. There is nothing to show that the plaintiff was willing at that time to consent to such a limited enforcement of the agreement. On the other hand, the adult defendants could have been aggrieved, unless they obtained all the advantages secured to them by the agreement:—and these they could not have obtained without an interference with the rights of the minors. The assignment of two houses to two of the adult defendants involved a sacrifice of the rights of the minors. A similar sacrifice was involved in that portion of the agreement which related to Manji; and it is probable that Manji would have drawn back, if told that his share of the profits was to be diminished by one-third, on account of the share due to the minors. If, therefore, the Principal Sudder Ameen had adopted the course which has been suggested, he would in no sense have been giving effect to the family agreement, but would have been substituting for it a compromise invented by himself and equally opposed to the wishes and intention of all the parties. The Principal Sudder Ameen then had no choice but to refrain from attempting to give any effect to the compromise set forth in Exhibit No. 22. That compromise having become inoperative, the parties were relegated to their original position. The minors were now legally represented, and it was quite competent to all the parties to enter into a new compromise. It was equally competent to the defendants to refuse to do so, and to allow the suit to go on and abide by the issue. The issue has been that the courts below have found that the fathers of the parties were separate, that Paramchund's property consequently devolved upon his widow, who bequeathed it to her daughters in equal shares. The question of the partition is a question of fact:—and we are bound to accept the Judge's decision on that point, unless it appear to have been founded on evidence which was legally inadmissible. An objection has been taken by the learned Advocate General to the finding of the Judge on that point, on the ground that, having refused to the plaintiff the benefit of the compromise, he was not justified in using against him the statement of facts evidencing separation which are set forth in the documents relating to the compromise. It is difficult to see how the rule of evidence which prevents a party from producing a confidential offer of pacification, expressly or impliedly made without prejudice, can be extended, so far as to prevent a court from referring to an application made to the court by both parties, or from using against the plaintiff's documents produced as evidence by himself. But in the present case it is unnecessary to enter at length into this question. The portions of the documents referred to show nothing more than that the defendants admitted that there had been no formal separation, and that the plaintiff admitted that the fathers of the parties had lived and traded separately. Even if it be allowed that the Judge was not justified in referring to these admissions, yet it is clear from his judgment that he considered that there was ample independent evidence of the facts admitted, and that he would have arrived at the same conclusion, if he had excluded the documents from his consideration. "The parol evidence to separation between the brothers is," he says, "unmistakeable"—meaning that it clearly established the fact of separation. With this expression of opinion before us, we should not be justified, even if we thought that the documentary evidence should be excluded in acceding to the request of the learned Advocate General, that the case should be remanded to the Judge for a fresh consideration of the parol evidence. I would affirm the decree with costs.

Mr. Justice Warden concurred.

DISPUTE ABOUT A TEMPLE.

FOR several months past, Mr. O'Leary, First Judge of the Small Cause Court, has been engaged, as the ordinary business of the Court would permit, in hearing a dispute between members of the Tellungee caste regarding the Marima temple at Camatecpoora. The original action was brought in 1866 for the recovery of Rs. 1,000 damages on account of the expulsion of the plaintiffs by the defendants from the temple above mentioned, but was dismissed by Mr. O'Leary for want of jurisdiction. Not satisfied with this decision, the plaintiffs moved the full Court for a hearing on the ground that their expulsion from the temple was an act of malice. A rule was granted, and a new one filed in March 1868. The suit was brought by Nuga Hassina, Lingoo Oomajee, Purbhajee Lingoo, Supu Nursappa, and Jaya Elluppa Lingoo, members of the Tellanga Phulmalee caste, against Luka Venkutta Nursoo, Godin Lingoo, and Yeinga Nagoo, members of the same caste. The plaintiffs asserted that they were lawfully entitled to have free access to the temple of Shri Marima in Camatecpoora, for worship and other religious purposes, but that the defendants, on 6th October 1867, knowing the right of the plaintiffs, did wrongfully and forcibly close or chain from the inside the doors of the temple, thereby preventing the plaintiffs and their friends from having access to the temple for religious worship or religious ceremonies. The defendants were also accused of having made use of defamatory and libellous language towards the plaintiffs when the latter were attempting to seek admission to the temple, in saying that they were outcastes, and that by their entrance the temple would be polluted. The plaintiffs called upon the defendants to tender an apology for using such language, and Rs. 1,000 was claimed as compensation for injury sustained by them in their being refused admission to the temple.

The defendant's case was—Some time in the year of 1865, two youths belonging to this section had renounced Hindooism and embraced Christianity. The said youths, it appears, remained for eight days or so under the Christian protection and care, and during that period they boarded themselves with their Christian friends. They afterwards applied to some of the members of their caste to admit them into the caste. A writing to that effect was executed both by the plaintiffs and the defendants, but before any means of purification were suggested for the admission of the said youths, a general meeting of that caste was proposed to be called for that purpose. Pursuant to that proposal, a general meeting was convened on the 27th May 1865, and the question of the legality of the admission of the youths being discussed, a strong protest was entered into against such admission. A proclamation was thereupon caused to be issued on the 27th May 1866, by means of a *duffra* (drum) among their community prohibiting the members thereof from partaking of food with these youths. Notwithstanding this proclamation the plaintiffs and fourteen other members of their caste, namely, Desuttee Damoo, Kuchkul Balloo, Oodgur Ooshwina, Ella Potaju, Ramjoo Lingoo, Veeseergul Surjee, Poredee Lingoo, Rasuttee Nagoo, Erul Sayee, Jaijee Ellapa, Errale Rajinna, Ejah Yellapa, Poogum Ruginna, Soopa Nursappa, had dined with the said youths on the occasion of a marriage ceremony, which was solemnized on the 23rd May 1867 at the house of one Singum Lingoo, also a member of that section. Immediately afterwards, on the 8th day of June 1867, another general meeting of the caste was held, and the plaintiffs and the above named individuals having failed to appear and to show sufficient cause at such meeting for their conduct, were likewise excommunicated from the caste. The temple of Shri Marima, which forms the subject matter of this action, belongs to the said Tellangee Phulmalee caste, and it being a Hindu pagoda, the defendants who belong to the same caste and about 4,000 or 5,000 other members thereof, determined not to allow the plaintiffs and their associates to pollute the temple with their presence. The plaintiffs and their associates determined to effect an entrance in the said premises, and thus to commit a breach of the peace. They accordingly on a day previous to the Dussera Holiday (6th day of October 1867) by force of arms attempted to seek admission in the said temple, which said attempt was foiled only by the energetic assistance of the police force.

The plaintiffs were represented by Mr. Green, of Messrs Macfarlane and Green, and Messrs Thacker and Chalk conducted the defendants' case.

A large number of witnesses were examined, and Mr. O'Leary gave his decision on Thursday last, as follows:—

This case after a previous abortive hearing, was commenced before me on the 23rd December 1868, now nearly a year ago, and heard on several days during the year at such intervals as the business of the Court permitted. A vast number of witnesses have been examined, and the entire question in dispute between the parties, as far, I believe, as it can be thoroughly understood by any one so completely a stranger to the manners and customs of both parties, has been gone into. I can honestly say that I have taken a great interest in this case from first to last, and during the progress of the case that interest was largely increased as I found that this, a purely religious controversy between two divisions of the same caste, was carried on for more than twelve months without the slightest feeling of personal animosity manifesting itself amongst the contending parties, a feature which was, I confess, perfectly novel to me. Although the evidence has run to an enormous length, the facts are simple and are not seriously disputed. Among the many subdivisions of which the Bombay Camatee caste consists, the Phulmalees form a numerous body, and the plaintiffs were in fact until recently, and still claim to be, the headmen or muccadums of this division. There appear to be four temples to which the Camatees resort in Bombay, named Shri Marima, Sitradevi, Maruti, and another called by the various names of Jeeri Meeri, Shet Marima, or Khandoba. At the Dussera of 1867, the plaintiffs, on attempting to resort to the temple of Shri Marima to perform the ceremonies usual at that time, were prevented entering the temple by certain members of the Phulmalee division. They were not able to effect an entrance at the Dussera of 1867, and for the purposes of this suit, it may be taken as proved that the defendants sufficiently represent the party which excluded the plaintiffs. The evidence is somewhat confused rather than conflicting as to whether the plaintiffs ever actually worshipped in the temple of Shri Marima in connection with the Dussera festival of 1867 and that of 1868, but it is an established fact that, at the latter period, the plaintiffs, whether by stratagem or not seems immaterial, effected an entrance into the temple in question, and that, since the Dussera of 1868, that temple is considered by the majority of the Phulmalees to be defiled. It is for the expulsion, or prohibition to enter rather, which took place in 1867, that the plaintiffs bring the present action. Now the history of that expulsion, which has occupied so long a time in telling before me, is briefly this. More than two years ago, two boys named Villoo and Sumbhoo, both Phulmalees, went to the residence of certain Christian missionaries and remained there for several days, and then returned to their parents. It is not in evidence whether these boys even for an hour embraced Christianity or not: if they did, they seem to have given it up completely on their return to their own people after their brief stay with the Christians. On their return, the question arose mooted whether they should be allowed their caste privileges, and at a meeting regularly convened, and at which the plaintiffs as headmen of the caste attended, it was resolved, pursuant to the opinion of the Shastris, previously obtained, and there confirmed, that these boys should, on condition of performing certain purificatory ceremonies at Nassick, be readmitted into caste. As far as it can be ascertained before a tribunal so ill-constituted for the purpose as this Court is, there seems to be no doubt that all the ceremonies enjoined by the Shastris were duly performed, and the boys returned from Nassick to Bombay bearing a certificate from certain Brahmins at Nassick of the due performance, which was corroborated by the evidence of witnesses who saw the ceremonies performed. Now the real charge, as it appears to me, against the plaintiffs, and the real cause of their expulsion from the temple of Shri Marima at the Dussera of 1867, is that they received the boys after their return from Nassick as admitted members of the caste; that they partook of food with them and associated with them in a way which, had the boys been at the time of such association outcaste, would undoubtedly have rendered the plaintiffs liable to excommunication under the rules of the Camattee caste. The defendants do not, I think, dispute the fact that the boys were purified at Nassick and were rendered eligible for readmission to the caste. What they say is, "We, as the caste, as the Phulmalees, do not know that they have performed what was required; that should have been made known to the whole caste at a meeting convened for that purpose, and at such a meeting the caste, or at all events the muccadums, in the face of the caste, should have formally declared that the boys were then and there duly admitted into caste. Then, and there only, they say, would the plaintiffs have been justified in associating with the boys as they have done. The boys not being so admitted are outcaste, and whosoever associates with them shall be excluded from our temples, our tables, and should he enter a temple, the same becomes defiled." Now, the persons who hold the opinion I have endeavoured to describe, are undoubtedly the numerical majority of the caste. The nearest approximation to the relative numbers that I could arrive at is, that there are 150 houses or families on the plaintiffs' side and 200 on the defendants'. Since the plaintiffs have so associated with the boys Vithoo and Sumbhoo, and before the exclusion from the temple, which is the cause of action, if it may be so termed, in the present case, there can be no doubt whatever that more than one meeting was called to discuss the question, not as to the boys, but as to the plaintiffs. It is contended for the plaintiffs, that these meetings were irregular; that their proceedings were null and void; and that it cannot be said they were ever outcasted. As far as I can ascertain, the only irregularities in their meetings, were those which of necessity arose from the fact, that the persons whose duty it was to convene and preside at a regular meeting were the plaintiffs themselves, whose conduct was to be the subject of discussion at the meeting, and who refused to summon it, or to attend at it. Now as to this irregularity, the rules of every community must of necessity provide for it, or under exceptional circumstances allow it; but in this particular community I think there cannot be any question raised by the plaintiffs at all events, after the evidence of Nagoo Hassena, one of the plaintiffs, and, as indeed were more of the witnesses in this case, an exceedingly intelligent man. In his examination on the 3rd July last, he says, "If the muccadum has to be punished 'four' persons (by which, I presume, he means a reasonable number) of the caste may meet and appoint another muccadum, and discharge or excommunicate the old one." That this was done in the present case, there cannot be, I think, a shadow of a reasonable doubt. This is I think enough to show that the plaintiffs have wholly failed to make out the case which they distinctly undertook to prove at the outset, namely, that the defendants, of their own mere motion and without any reasonable ground of belief that the plaintiffs were outcaste, took upon themselves to exclude the plaintiffs from the temple. This is a pure caste dispute, one which the courts of law cannot in my opinion interfere with; and I greatly fear I have exceeded the strict limits of my duty and of my jurisdiction in even entering into the questions I have alluded to. I can only say that I have done so in the earnest hope that these Phulmalees may not proceed further in litigation in the present case. As I have said before in the course of the case, not a single expression has fallen from one of the witnesses on the defendants' side to show that these men, who until lately were the acknowledged heads of the caste, have forfeited the personal respect or regard of one of their caste, nor, on the other hand, have the plaintiffs ever contended for more than this—that, on a point of caste law, they were in the right and the defendants in the wrong. I cannot, therefore, see anything to prevent the amicable settlement of this dispute before those tribunals, the authority of which all the parties in this case acknowledge, but a court of law is, in my opinion, utterly unable to afford these parties any assistance. Being of this opinion, I shall strike the case out, but I have no hesitation in saying that, had I jurisdiction to give a verdict, I should find for the defendants.

After delivering the above, His Honor said he might mention that it had occurred to him that if any of the parties would come to him as an individual, and not as a judge, he would be glad, in conjunction with one of the judges who understood their language, to speak with them about their differences. That might be mentioned to the parties on both sides, and might meet with some approval.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 11th, 9-20 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind calm, thermometer 79, barometer 30·01.

CANNANORE, 11th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 78, barometer 9·940.

VINGORLA, 11th, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 87.

TUTICORIN, 11th, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-west, thermometer 88, barometer 29·90.

MANGALORE, 11th, 10-25 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west by north, thermometer 81, rainfall 25 cents.

THE KERBILA MIRACLE.

(*Bombay Saimachar*, 9th Oct.)

HAJEE ZAMAL ABADEEN, a Mogul gentleman of this city, addressed a few days ago a letter to the *Bombay Gazette*, in which he stated, in all seriousness, that an irreverent Turk soldier appeared at the holy shrine of Kerbila, and not heeding the remonstrances of the door-keeper, went in with his sword and shoes on, when a mysterious hand appeared from the grave, and gave the sacrilegious wretch such a smart slap on the face that he was instantly deprived of speech and could not thenceforth utter a single syllable. Kerbila doctors, both Christian and Mahomedan, pronounced his case hopeless, and the man breathed his last on the evening of the same day. We may here observe, for the information of our readers, that the Mogul gentleman, who has guaranteed this miracle, is the prince of all the Mogul merchants resident in this city. He is a gentleman of wealth and position, and the Shah of Shahs has been pleased to honour him with a title befitting the rank of a merchant prince. The news, therefore, of the miracle which he himself has guaranteed, deserves better notice than it has hitherto met with. He informs us that the tidings of this miracle were received with heartfelt emotion by the Turkish Governor of Kerbila, who ordered guns to be fired, and the whole town was illuminated in honour of the event. Nor are the Moguls of Bombay less moved by such an event. Extra lamps were placed in their *sanoed* on Thursday last, and a feast informs us that for the same reason the leading members of their community intend to celebrate a *Jusun* for ten consecutive days.

Taking advantage of such an occasion as the present, we beg to lay before our readers a few facts regarding this subject not generally known, and to show that the miracle now under notice is quite of a piece with other Kerbila miracles wrought in ancient days. The city of Kerbila is the resort of the Shiah Mahomedans, who, in the decline of life, turn their eyes fondly towards it and hold themselves fortunate if after the sins and troubles of a life-time they can purify themselves by a pilgrimage to this city. The majority of the population of Persia belong to the Shiah sect, and their hearts and souls are so much attached to this city that the peasant, the noble, and the king are equally earnest in sending for its use goods and treasure worth some lacs and crores of rupees. The Mahomedans of Turkey belong to the Sooni sect, and though the Shiah Mahomedans recognise Ali as a Khaliph they do not acknowledge Aboo Beker, Omer, and Oosman as Khaliphs. Hoossain, the martyr, at whose tomb the abovementioned miracle was performed, was the son of Ali, and the reason why his name is held in such veneration is, that he fought and died bravely in the cause of religion and justice. This circumstance, coupled with his descent from the Prophet, has been considered enough to make him a saint.

We fear we are now trenching on the domains of history, but the circumstances of certain miracles we want to relate are so much intermingled with the historical events of those times, that we cannot well relate the one without including the other. Hussain, the brother of Hossain, who had succeeded to the Khalifa, after a short reign, abdicated in favour of Maowi, and with his brother Hossain went over to Medina to pass his days in tranquillity. After the death of Maowi, his son Yezid succeeded him; but the people of Koofa were in favour of Hossain being made a Khaliph, and promised him assistance. Relying on their assurances for support, he left Mecca with his little family, two hundred soldiers and forty-two foot. When he arrived in Erueck he beheld some ten thousand men of the enemy's army approaching towards him. His friends, who were so ready to promise him assistance at a distance, now failed to make their word good when aid was so urgently required. But Hossain was, however, of a sanguine temper, and all undaunted in the face of such odds he resolved to give the enemy battle. Night came on, and tired with the exertions of the day Hossain stretched himself on the ground, the hilt of his trusty sword serving as a pillow to lay his weary head upon. He was visited in his sleep by his grand-father the Prophet, who told him that the morrow would see them both in Paradise. When he awoke in the morning Hossain related his dreams to his sister Zunab—so at least the Shiah Mahomedans believe. The battle was begun in right earnest in the morning, and Hossain fought bravely. But he saw all his sons and brothers fall one by one before his eyes, and he himself was at last wounded. Desiring to give his last caresses to his infant son, he took him into his arms, but the boy was shot dead by an arrow from the enemy. Leaving the dead body on the ground, Hossain ran towards the Euphrates to slake his thirst in the waters of that river, but the moment his parched lips touched water, another arrow struck and wounded him. A favourite nephew of his, who came to embrace him, also received a mortal cut from a sword and fell down dead. Hossain ran towards the army, and was soon killed. His head was instantly separated from his body, and a few soldiers resolved to take it before Yezid in the hope of getting some reward.

Mahomedan historians relate that after half of this momentous battle had been fought and the issue remained no longer doubtful, Hossain engaged himself in prayer, when a miracle was performed. The King of the Jenni appeared before him and offered him assistance. Hossain declined the proffered assistance with thanks, saying, "Go thou thy way, and may God bless thee. I have but a few moments to breathe in this world."

The Turkish soldiers, who departed for Constantinople with the head of Hossain, made easy marches on the road. One evening they arrived in the city of Mosul, and locking up the head in a box they placed it in a room, and fastening the doors from outside kept watch by turn. A few hours after a soldier, who was on watch at the time, looked into the room from a chink into the door; when his astonished eyes beheld a very tall man, with a beard white as the drifted snow, in the act of opening the box. The old man took the head of Hossain in his hand, and kissing it with great tenderness shed tears of affection. Soon after a crowd of old and venerable-looking men appeared in the room, and did just as the first old man had done. The soldier, who saw all this through the chink, had no idea who these were, and fearing lest they should run away with the head and deprive him and his comrades of their expected reward, pushed the door open, when one of the old men came up to him and gave him a slap on the face, saying, "When the Pegambars (Prophets) have come to visit, how darest thou, O mortal, intrude thyself in their presence?" A number of other miracles followed this, and the head, when at last about to be buried in Kerbila, joined itself to the lifeless trunk of Hossain.

Without venturing to give any opinion of ours on this subject, and leaving the reader to form his own, we hasten to conclude this article by relating a somewhat later miracle precisely as it has been related to us. Round the grave of Hossain there is a frame-work of iron, round which there is another of silver in the form of a pavilion. Those who visit the grave stand before this frame-work. Though the wires of iron and silver are strong and well twisted together, yet in one place they seem to have been cut up and a small gap made in them. What has created this gap? An Arab was uttering some obscene words before this grave, when to punish him for his conduct, two mysterious fingers appeared from this frame-work and gave a slap to the wretch. Our friend was informed at Kerbila that this gap was made for the fingers to come out.

It is rather a curious circumstance that the Kerbila miracles generally take the form of mysterious slaps. Now, that the miracle has been repeated in these times of ours, we call on the good Hajee who has guaranteed it, to give us a little more insight into the circumstances attending it. If a clean breast were made of it, we would perhaps be more fortunate than the men of old in finding out a clew to the working of these miracles, which at once excite the fear and admiration of thousands of Muhomedans both here and elsewhere.

HYDERABAD RACES. 1869.

NOMINATIONS OR ENTRANCES TO 15TH SEPT. 1869.

HYDERABAD DERBY.

15th July.

Mr. B. A.'s g a h Roostum.
Mr, Cecil's, c a h Oread.

15th September.

H. H. Aga Khan's, g a h Nicholas.
H. H. Aga Khan's, c a gall Zaufer.

MOUL ALI TRIAL STAKES.

15th July.

Mr. Craighall names, g aust g Cruiser.
Mr. Wilson's, g aust g Alarm.
Mr. Pilgrim's, l g aust c Confederate.
Mr. Pilgrim's, b aust g Viscount.

15th September.

Mr. Maunsell's, b aus m Carnation.

THE GALLOWAY PURSE.

15th September.

Mr. B. A.'s, b a g, Rouge et Noir.
H. H. Aga Khan's, c. a. gall., Zaufer.

THE DESERT STAKES.

15th Septeuber.

H. H. Aga Khan's, g a h, Nicholas.

THE BEDOUIN STAKES.

15th July.

Mr. B. A.'s, g a h, Roostum.
Mr. Cecil's, c a h, Oread.

15